

Economics department professors disappointed

by Amin Kassam

Professors in the department accuse the Committee on Promotions and Tenure of basing its decisions upon "personal grounds" rather than using objective criteria of evaluation.

Since no action has been taken so far by the chairman of the department to call a meeting as requested, certain faculty members have expressed their intentions of forming "a department in exile." If such a step were to be taken, professors would set up their own courses and hold their own meetings independently of the present department.

The Economics department is facing what is probably its worst crisis this year, and which could lead to chaos if not resolved before Christmas.

Fifteen members of the department have called for an open meeting before December 15 in order to discuss "the criteria upon which decisions regarding promotions and tenure are made."

The petition, which has been mimeographed and circulated to all members of the department, states that "such discussion is imperative to avoid further damage to the harmony and well-being of the department."

The dissatisfaction over promotion and tenure procedures in the economics department crystallized early this year when several graduate students sent a memo to Professor John Weldon, then chairman of the department.

The students suggested a discussion of the criteria used by the committee in making decisions on firing, tenure, or promotion of faculty. They also requested that the one case of one professor whose contract was not being renewed be discussed.

The fact that only one faculty member has been promoted so far in the department has served to keep the issue alive in everyone's mind. Several professors, who have been generally regarded by their colleagues as worthy of promotion, have been ignored, and this has been a further cause of dissatisfaction.

The effect on the department is so severe that a clear split

is visible with a minority of professors forming a clique which is trying to control affairs without regard to the rights of other faculty members.

At a departmental meeting November 6, Professor Allen Fenichel presented a motion which would have led to a lessening of tensions by allowing the department as a whole to have a say in firings due to budget cuts.

The motion was discussed exhaustively but the meeting was adjourned without a vote being taken upon Professor Fenichel's proposal. Faculty members then called for an emergency meeting of the department the following Wednesday.

Thereupon, Professor Tom Asimakopoulou proposed an amendment that the committee make its decisions "only in terms of the academic suitability of the individuals being considered." Further, Professor Asimakopoulou said that committee members should not take part in decisions to cut the department's budget.

Three members of the six-man committee felt that this would be an "undue restriction" of the committee's activities. Two of the three threatened to resign if the amendment was passed. In spite of this, the motion was passed with four members abstaining.



PROFESSOR WOODS (LEFT) HOLDING FORTH at an Economics department meeting. Another one has been called for next week by faculty members who have expressed dissatisfaction with the department's policies on tenure and promotion.

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Co-op screwed

by Nigel Gibson

Any hopes that construction could soon begin on the projected student co-op were dashed Monday, when the McGill Board of Governors voted to adopt the recommendation of its sub-committee to withdraw University support from the project.

The recommendation was part of a report on the co-op issue, prepared by a special committee of the Board of Governors, composed of Meteorology Professor Sven Orvig and Governor George N.M. Currie.

The report stated that "other University residences are not fully occupied, and the University cannot recommend the construction of additional residence facilities in these circumstances."

The University also agreed to terminate the loan agreement with the Students' Society, and to share in the loss by paying for one half of the real cost to the University of the project.

This agreement includes profit or loss on the sale of the McGregor Street property valued at \$212,000, with interest at 5-7/8% on the outstanding balance.

Repayment is to be spread over five years and deducted at source

from student activity fees collected by the University for the Society.

What all this means is that the Students' Society will find itself with no co-op, no property, and an obligation to pay the University \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year for the next five years.

The whole project that originated from the Students' Council executive in Summer 1968 could cost the Students' Society \$100,000 and all the Society would have to show for it would be a set of plans.

The University did agree to approach the Quebec Government and ask for their opinion on the matter, and theoretically if the Government does want to go ahead with the project, the co-op could be built.

In fact however without the support of the University, the chances of the Government agreeing to build the co-op are just about nil.

Students' Society Internal Vice President Kevin O'Connell who has vigorously supported the building of the co-op in Council and before the Administration expressed great disappointment at the result.

O'Connell who believed that building the co-op would answer the need for more low-cost student housing in the downtown area, as well as solving the financial problems of the Society, said that he felt that the University "had let us down".

"After requesting transfer of the grant, and virtually taking over the whole project, nobody in the Administration was prepared to commit themselves to the idea of actually constructing the co-op," said O'Connell.

He said that he felt that the basis of the committee's decision not to build the co-op was the Gunn Report on residence occupancy, a report that "even Dr. Gunn himself had admitted was completely irrelevant to the issue at hand."

According to O'Connell this year's payment on the co-op debt has been budgeted for and will not affect the operations of the Society in any way.

Next year however the picture will be different, and the operation of many clubs and societies may be radically curtailed.

Senate tables CRUG report

by Evelyn Schusheim

Two controversial issues were raised at Wednesday's Senate meeting, but many members were left wondering exactly what had happened.

The first motion involved the first recommendation of the Committee for the Continuing Review of University Government. The recommendation proposed the establishment by senate of an 8-man Academic Planning Committee which would primarily consider academic priorities in relation to the available budget.

This recommendation and the rest of the CRUG report were tabled however, and a related proposal by Principal R.E. Bell was discussed. This motion pro-

posed a Budget Review Committee composed of three members from Senate and up to three members from the Board of Governors. This committee would be a sub-committee of the Long-Range Planning Commission and would review the budget presented by the budgetary planning committee. This budgetary planning committee will consist of the vice-principals, the comptroller and other people connected with budgets.

Student senator David Sprague proposed that one student be added to the budgetary review committee but the motion was defeated. It was admitted however that there was nothing, barring a student senator being a member of the committee.

The second report presented

was that of the Senate Sub-committee on Residence Policy. The report recommends that a co-ed residence be established, and outlines food services, operations of residences and control of them. The report was presented by Vice-Principal Shaw, the Chairman of the committee.

Before any discussion was held, Professor Hans Maitre, Director of McConnell Hall, proposed that a committee be set up to investigate the operations of the Sub-committee on Residences. He claimed that the committee did not concern itself enough with the academic side of residences and that the residence directors were not represented on the committee.

"Residence directors have been rebuffed in trying to get

representation on this committee, they have been disenfranchised for a year and a half," accused Dr. Maitre. "Residences are becoming only housing. If we are going to have academic residences we should make them academic and offer guidance to the students."

Maitre further claimed that the committee was dominated by administrators, and that this was a violation of senate procedures. "If nothing is done the whole university will come under the control of professional administrators lacking academic expertise."

Senate agreed to set up an investigating committee, which will be appointed as soon as possible by the senate nominating committee.

Prof dumps on Brazil

by Linda Wall

"Torture has become a conscious national policy in Brazil," stated an assistant Political Science professor last Thursday.

Professor Thomas Bruneau, speaking to the Latin American Society, claimed that various branches of the local and federal police forces, as well as the army, navy and air force, are all involved in the torturing of political prisoners in Brazil.

"The military government is fighting urban guerillas," he informed his audience. "The guerillas are organized in cells of about 10 members each."

According to Professor Bruneau, armed guerilla activity is the only means left to those who want to register political protest.

"In the last few years the press was muzzled, labour unions were eliminated, and the national student association was outlawed," he said. "The government allows two political parties, both loyal to itself."

Professor Bruneau said that there are 12,000 political prisoners in Brazil. "The government does not admit that there are any political prisoners, though."

"Brazil was a semi-democratic country until 1964," according to Professor Bruneau. "In April of that year the military carried out a coup, supposedly to fight 'communism, corruption and chaos.' Marshal Castelo Branco became President and justified his seizure of power by an 'Institutional Act.'"

"When the government lost in subsequent elections, it outlawed all political parties except two loyal to the government," he added.

General Costa e Silva became President in 1967. He proclaimed a National Security Law, by which any opposition to the government could be considered treason.

On December 13, 1968, the "Fifth Institutional Act" shut down all possible lines of democratic action in Brazil. The act closed the Brazilian Congress, established the death penalty, and restructured the Supreme Court

so that there was no court of appeal.

"When President Medici came into power in 1969, through an election within the military, he promised that democracy would be in effect by 1974," said Professor Bruneau.

"Medici has since declared, however, that the 'revolutionary state' will last as long as it takes to raise all Brazilians to a social and economic level of well-being."

Workers ask for help

Farmworkers from the Salinas Valley of California are in Montreal to ask for your support.

Since August, farmworkers in the Salinas Valley of California have been on strike against growers who deny them the right to organize a union and to negotiate their own contracts.

The farmworkers picketed for several weeks despite harassment, beatings and arrests.

Recently, local courts refused them even the constitutional right to peaceful picketing.

No longer able to picket the fields, the farmworkers are once again turning to you, the consumer, for support. You can help by refusing to buy lettuce that does not bear the Farmworkers Union Label.

Three companies have already signed contracts with the Union. They are Inter Harvest, Freshpict and D'Arrigo Bros.

UNIVERSITY CENTRE CLOSING

The University Centre will be closed this year from Saturday Dec. 19th to Sunday January 3rd inclusive. Consequently all clubs and organizations in the Centre should not schedule any events or operations for the above stated period. Any exception based upon special circumstances must be presented in writing before Dec. 14: please direct all inquiries to the Internal Vice-President.



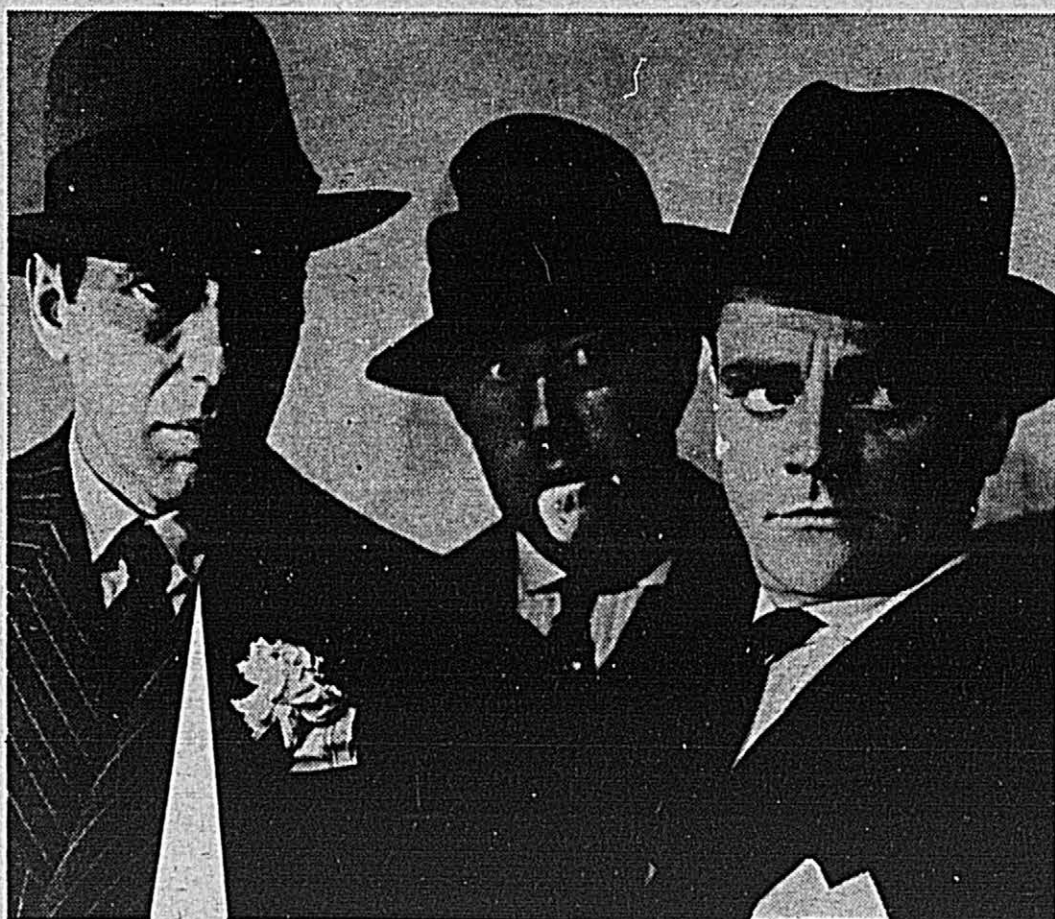
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Common Law program under fire

by Chris Nation

The L.L.B. program at McGill has recently come under criticism from Jean Pierre Belisle, the President of the Law Undergraduate Society.

Belisle insisted, in an interview with the Daily that he be quoted as a law student and not as chief executive of the LUS since he was expressing his personal opinions and not necessarily those of his constituency.

For the benefit of the layman, the L.L.B. program refers to the study of Common Law while the B.C.L. degree is the study of Civil Law. Since Quebec is under the Civil Code a lawyer must have his B.C.L. in order to practice in the province.

The L.L.B. degree in itself then is good only outside Quebec and a student at McGill taking his L.L.B. must take an additional year of the B.C.L. program to practice in Quebec.

The L.L.B. degree was first organized at McGill in 1968 under the guidance of then Dean Maxwell Cohen. It was conceived as a broadening of the undergraduate study program and considered a unique opportunity to offer a "national" law education. John Durnford, the current Dean of Law described it as "a bold and imaginative idea".

Belisle first voiced his feelings on the L.L.B. degree while speaking on a radio program several weeks ago. "At the end of the program I said that the Gov-

ernment of Quebec should investigate the L.L.B. program because they have to see if it is corresponding to the needs of the people of Quebec.

"This was my own personal opinion and different from that of the President of the L.U.S."

In the interview, Belisle analysed the potential economic cost to the province in financing a degree practicable only outside Quebec.

"If you're accepting 65 people each year in the L.L.B. program, that's how many people are accepted in first year, ... these 65 people cost the citizens of Quebec \$1400 per student per

year because of the subsidies ... coming to a total around \$90,000.

Then you have the buildings, the facilities provided for these persons, that's another cost ... lets say \$20,000; that makes a total cost to the province of over \$100,000. That's the first cost."

"Now the economic cost: every year you might produce 60 lawyers for the province, assuming that these persons would stay in the province and assuming that the persons taking the L.L.B. have a very high probability of leaving the province, I'm not saying that they will, but there is

more chance because of a certain mobility with the degree.

"Let's say these 60 lawyers would have an average income of \$20,000 per year and each of these lawyers would practice for 30 years. This means that your potential yield every year is \$30,000,000."

"Well I'm saying to myself ... maybe we should have more tax control of the money spent on education. I'm asking myself, that with this program, if there are valid reasons - economic, cultural or political - well maybe it should stay. But I'm saying that there is a problem there and it might be investigated by the

government to see if we should support such a program.

"Thousands of students are knocking at the doors of the Law Faculties of Quebec and being refused. Wouldn't it be more valuable for our society in Quebec to have 60 or 50 or 40 more competent lawyers because we're begging for lawyers in Point St. Charles."

Question: Do you have any figures on the number of L.L.B.'s who actually leave the province?

"No, and since I don't I'm assuming, and these guys can't say to the contrary, I'm assuming that they have more chance of leaving the province.

"They started it because they wanted some kind of very national program, really because the Law Faculty was accepting more and more French Canadians.

"Two weeks after I went on the radio program there was a commission formed by the Minister of Education which has the staff to revise all the programs in all the universities two years from now in Quebec."

"Some of the people in the Faculty have said overtly to me that they were taking the L.L.B. program because it was a safe way out of Quebec."

When asked what sort of support he felt his position on the L.L.B. program had, Belisle said "Some students agree totally with what I said, but the Faculty is totally opposed, that's for sure."

Student run-in with law not funny

by Arnold Bennett

Following last week's article entitled "Friendly Fuzz Visit Prof", this reporter was approached by Michael Smith, a left-leaning political science student at McGill University and a former CUSO volunteer in Ghana.

His experience with the police, he said was not as pleasant as Professor Latouche's. Two weeks ago eight plainclothesmen barged into his St. Paul Street apartment, acting on a telephone tip that someone who "looked like FLQ" had been seen going in and out of the building:

While seven other peace officers searched the rest of the building, the raiders, in Smith's words, "tore the place apart." "they probably did it because of the poster of Che on the wall," he added.

Every paper in the apartment was confiscated, including Smith's thesis, and the police, he charges,

refused to give him any receipt for what had been taken.

Instead, he alleges, they made him sign a receipt stating that he had received all his things. Everything was returned about five days later, with the exception of two chess pieces which had disappeared

Smith, who canvassed for FRAP before the election, charged that the police confiscated FRAP literature and ripped down a FRAP poster. He also accused them of stealing a loose \$20 bill from one of the other apartments, where no one was home.

"The experience does something to one's political convictions," he commented.

Smith said that he and two guests spent four hours in cells at QPP station 4, after having been threatened during preliminary questioning with three months in jail. They were released without charge.

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that isn't
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Medicare splits med faculty

The Medicare dispute that has flared for months between the Quebec doctors and the government could have grave consequences for McGill's Faculty of Medicine. Most part-time clinical teachers support themselves solely through their income as private doctors. Unless they are compensated for the loss of revenue as private doctors caused by Medicare, some teachers may not be able to afford to spend time teaching.

Although some of 764 part-time staff members do receive nominal salaries of \$100 to \$400 per annum, most of them teach without charge. Dr. Maurice McGregor, Dean of Medicine, only hopes that if and when an agreement is reached between doctors and government, there will not be any permanent damage to his faculty.

"It is probable that 42 part-time staff will leave as a result of this dispute," Dr. McGregor said. There have also been a few early retirements. Nevertheless, he added, "If they announce a satisfactory agreement we'll be back with a solid faculty. McGill will not have lost more than a very few part-time faculty. They like Quebec. . . Montreal, they're not going to move."

Agree in principle

Few faculty members actually disagree with the Medicare principle. Had the doctors been offered a deal comparable to their confrères in Nova Scotia or Ontario they would have been satisfied. Said Dean McGregor, "The problem is asking them to accept something different than their neighbours."

Al Pavlanis, president of the Medical Students' Society, elaborated on the issue: "The big fear is that the doctors will leave. Our teachers are doctors, and if the doctors leave, the teachers leave. The faculty has already gone to Castonguay (Quebec Health Minister) and asked him for money."

"Castonguay will never allow the schools to collapse," Mr. Pavlanis continued. "What good is Medicare if you don't have the doctors?" He explained that the money part-time teachers will get "will definitely be increased", but the question is, how much?

Fears loss of good faculty

Richard Segool, 3rd Year Class President, expressed the fear that the department may be hurt by good faculty going elsewhere because of more competitive situations in other parts of the country.

by Julian Sher

The Medicare crisis, however, does not affect the basic science departments, staffed by the 296 full time faculty members. As Dr. C.P. LeBlond, Chairman of Anatomy and Histology, explains, "Those who are faced with an increased work load find it more and more difficult to spend time teaching. Most of the teachers here are full time, so the problem is not serious."

Nor are the students of these departments affected by Medicare. "Their situation is good," remarked Dr. LeBlond.

Wide latitude of opinion

Opinions on Medicare are widely diversified. "The faculty is not unified at all," admitted Dean McGregor. "There is every shade of opinion present."

Students' views on Medicare are varied as well. MSS President Pavlanis claimed, "There is no solid opinion, no solid division. . . so much variation. It's not black and white."

He explained that even among the students who oppose Medicare, there are some who felt they could live with it. Opinions vary from the idea that Medicare is repressive to the belief that "it is the greatest sort of thing. . . putting

the medical profession in its proper place." "The MSS never took a stand on Medicare," concluded its President, "because students are just too divided."

Applications for admissions have definitely not been affected by Medicare. "There is no fall-off in admissions," stated the Dean. McGill still receives more than twice as many applications for its Medical Department than any other Canadian University. Dr. B.A. Gibbard, Associate Dean, mentioned that there has been "only one inquiry to transfer" and it had little to do with Medicare.

The reaction to Medicare at McGill has developed from original panic to an apprehensive "wait and see" attitude, tinged with a slight dose of optimism. MSS President Pavlanis felt that a little apprehension always manifests itself when people are faced with the unknown. Dr. Gibbard admitted that "there's been some anxiety" because no one was sure "what some of the implications would be."

Pavlanis also noted "the lack of information" about Medicare. "We don't know all the details," he said. "The faculty is just as bewildered as the rest of the public."

At present, the medical department is fervently trying to present an optimistic image to the public: Pavlanis feels that students "are more optimistic" and that "worry is on the decline". Dr. Gibbard claims that "morale has picked up".

Dean McGregor stated, "I'm optimistic about how Medicare will turn out." He noted that charity work in hospitals and emergency clinics will be improved as doctors will now be paid for their duties.

"This confrontation has been a potential disaster for good medicine," remarked Dr. McGregor. "I think it could have been avoided. There was not any sort of dialogue between the government and the medical profession. . . I'm very hopeful that a satisfactory agreement is soon to be announced, but I wish profoundly that we could have achieved the same end without going through all this."

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Daily photo by Alex Alpern

THINGS ARE LOOKING UP at the Union beanery. While Bob Shaw ignores the need for a co-op and Hutton Archer ignores the rulings of the Judicial Committee, Maisonneuve Vending emerges as one of the few organizations in the University interested in responding to student demands. How will Council and Senate ever ketchup?

A letter to Principal Bell

Monsieur,

The crisis in which the terrorist action has engaged Quebec since the beginning of last October immediately stimulates all those who, in one office or another, hold responsibility in the education system to reflect on the exercise of their responsibility with respect to the pupils and students.

The Quebec community has agreed as a whole to build an open system of education where liberty constitutes a fundamental value. An authentic conception of liberty includes, we all know, some difficult requirements. It calls for an acute sense of responsibility in all those who have to train pupils and students to take charge of their own destiny.

We have wanted our system of education to be oriented toward the building of the future rather than fixed only on the transmission of traditional knowledge and attitudes. From this point of view, I think that workers in education are not only transmitters of traditional knowledge and attitudes but also agents of change. But the legitimate and welcome desire to contribute to the erection of a new society for Quebec cannot and must not be transformed into attitudes of provocation and rejection, or into hate-filled talk directed towards individuals or groups.

When society itself is in a state of tension, it is not surprising that the school, the college, or the university senses it particularly acutely. Without allowing myself to be drawn into hasty and uselessly alarmist generalizations, the numerous facts brought to my attention for some time raise a certain preoccupation in me and lead me to recognize the danger of a breaking of equilibrium in our educational system.

The training of a pupil or student, a training which should permit him to attain a true freedom of thought and action, should exclude every form of pressure exerted on him that takes the form of political propaganda or of indoctrination pure and simple, by those who, from near or far, have as their mission to educate him, to transmit knowledge to him, or to teach him to learn. Now some abuses as flagrant as they are subtle, cause me to make an appeal to the sense of responsibility of the directors of teaching institutions and to that of teachers so that the rules of behaviour should be respected in accord with the aims of a system of education. Thus the essential freedom of expression of some will not become a restraint or an undue pressure on the not less essential liberty of choice of others. The absence of a self-regulating effort of the conduct of teachers and administrators of the educational system will risk bringing harm to the profession of educator as much as weakening the necessary relation of partnership and the confidence that it demands between teachers, school administrators, and the Ministry of Education. Without this self-control, we risk feeding a flow of pressures which will bring on authoritarian types of intervention to which I hope not to be forced to have recourse. Otherwise, I do not intend to remain passive in the face of every possible situation of abuse which those immediately concerned have not themselves corrected.

As Minister of Education, I am trying to preserve, in the circumstances, a calm and responsible attitude. Permit me to ask all educators to maintain, with firmness, an attitude which will permit us to carry on the task that is undoubtedly the most certain for the future of Quebec society.

Please accept the expression of my best regards.

Québec le 19 novembre, 1970

(signed) Guy Saint Pierre
Minister of Education

Let us boycott lettuce

Jail term for Chavez

by Arnold Bennett

"Boycott Antle! Boycott Dow Chemical! Boycott the hell out of them!" These were the last words of United Farm Workers Organizing Committee leader Cesar Chavez, as he was jailed last Friday in California for refusing to heed a court injunction banning further boycott of the produce of Bud Antle.

The UFWOC boycott of California lettuce and celery growers Bud Antle and Bruce Church has now reached Quebec. According to union representatives Rex Vargas and Alvaro Castillo, 96 per cent of the lettuce consumed in Quebec during the winter months comes from California.

The boycott has already received the official endorsement of the main Quebec labour organizations — la Fédération de Travailleurs du Québec, le Conseil de Syndicats Nationaux, la Corporation des Enseignants du Québec, and the Canadian Labour Congress.

Furthermore Courchesne-Larose, the largest wholesaler of produce in the province, is supplying all stores with Union Label lettuce only, continuing a policy it established during the grape boycott.

Consumers who want to aid the boycott will have a greater choice in this case than they had in that of the grapes, since 25 per cent of all lettuce is already union grown. Union Label produce also contains no hard pesticides, by contractual agreement, to protect both the farm worker and the consumer.

The three large growers who have signed contracts with the UFWOC are Inter-Harvest (a subsidiary of the United Fruit Company), Fresh-pick (Purex Corporation) and D'Arrigo Bros.

Strike Literature

Vargas and Castillo have been contacting grocery store managements and distributing literature about the strike and boycott at all Montreal campuses. They may try to obtain the cooperation of faculty members to let them speak at classes, and they are considering the possibility of a teach-in.

The situation of the farm worker in the United States, and in particular in the Salinas Valley of California, where the present strike is centred, has been marked by low wages, atrocious working conditions, and stubborn, sometimes violent repression by the growers of the workers' attempts to organize.

A 1968 report submitted by Senator Harrison Williams to the U.S. Senate for the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labour exposes conditions which, according to the UFWOC, have changed very little in the past two years.

Poverty income in the U.S., the report states, is \$3,000 per year. In 1967 California farm workers earned an average income of \$2,024, while in the U.S. as a whole the figure was \$1,307. On the hourly wage scale, farm worker earnings were about 50 per cent that of non-farm unskilled worker earnings.

Much farm work is piece-rate and seasonal. A man's rate often includes the work of his wife and children, and farm workers do not have unemployment insurance.

Because of the lack of adequate medical attention and dangerous work with chemicals and poisons without adequate protection, death rates of migrant farm workers are much higher than the U.S. national average. Life expectancy for the migrant farm worker is 49 years, in comparison with a national average of 70 years.

The migrant life provides inadequate housing and little opportunity for education. The average level of education and income of the Mexican-American farm worker is the lowest in the United States.

In many cases where the workers have not been able to negotiate a contract, there is no job security, no overtime, no holidays with pay, no sanitary toilets and drinking water, no health insurance, no grievance procedure, and no rest periods.

Furthermore, non-unionized workers are exploited by labour contractors, middlemen who are in charge of supplying field hands to the ranchers for a specific period of time. The UFWOC contracts provide for a union hiring hall, which would eliminate the need for the contratas

The UFWOC has documented cases of abuses under the old system. The contractor, for example, is supposed to put aside money for social security, but seldom even asks for the worker's social security number.

The contractor can easily pocket extra money illegally by paying the worker in cash and saying that he is deducting a certain amount for social security and other funds. He also often charges the worker for transportation, even though he has already been paid money for that purpose by the ranchers. Also, many of the supplies for which contractors are given in advance are never bought.

The three large growers who have signed agreements with the UFWOC are bound to recognize the union as the sole bargaining agent for the workers under contract. All unionized agricultural workers in California, and other states, are covered for a two-year period.

The minimum wage has been raised considerably and brought closer to the national average, while the employer must contribute 10 cents per hour per employee to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Medical Plan. Discrimination on any basis is prohibited.

Hard pesticides, comprising DDT, DDD, Aldrin, Dieldrin, and Endrin, are banned, and control measures must be instituted for other dangerous pesticides.

Union membership is laid down by contract as a condition of employment. A successor clause protects the contract in the event the ranch is sold, so that the new owner is obliged to honour it.

Paid vacations are taken on the basis of one week for each 2,000 hours worked, and one paid and four unpaid holidays are contracted for.

Bud Antle and Bruce Church are the two largest lettuce growers who have not yet signed with the UFW, and which have refused to recognize it as the collective bargaining agent for the farm workers.

In 1969 Antle received \$690,000 in subsidy payments from the U.S. government. It is interesting to note that 60 per cent of the U.S. military's lettuce purchases come from this company.

Dow Chemical, which manufactures pesticides, herbicides, and fumigants as well as once having been the chief supplier of napalm to the U.S. military in Viet Nam, has a close relationship with Bud Antle, providing the only outside stockholder on Antle's Board of Directors in 1968. Dow pesticides are used in Antle's fields.

The conflict between the UFWOC and the lettuce growers began even before the end of the grape strike, when the Salinas growers refused a request by Cesar Chavez for union representation elections. By August-24, 1970, a general strike involving 10,000 farm workers had begun, growers were admitting a two-thirds reduction in production, and violence against the union by hired goons was escalating.

Inter-Harvest capitulated and signed a contract with UFWOC on August 30. It was picketed by other growers in protest.

September 9 marked the beginning of mass arrests of strikers for picketing in Monterey County. By September 16, after two more growers had signed agreements with the union, a local judge, Anthony Brazil, had issued a permanent injunction against all UFWOC strike activity in the Salinas area. Chavez announced a nation-wide boycott of non-union lettuce grown in California and Arizona.

There were more capitulations by growers in October. On November 6, a judge issued an injunction prohibiting a boycott of Antle, and 12 days later replied to an appeal by the UFW by declaring that the union would have to post a bond of \$2.75 million to cover the losses incurred by Antle as a result of the boycott.

On November 19, Fred Ross, Jr., a boycott coordinator in Seattle who was organizing a demonstration against Dow Chemical, received a personal phone call from Bud Antle, telling him to call off the demonstration on the grounds that it was illegal. Ross was told that a demonstration against Dow was a demonstration against Antle.

Daley mayor of "New Jerusalem"?

The New Path to Religion

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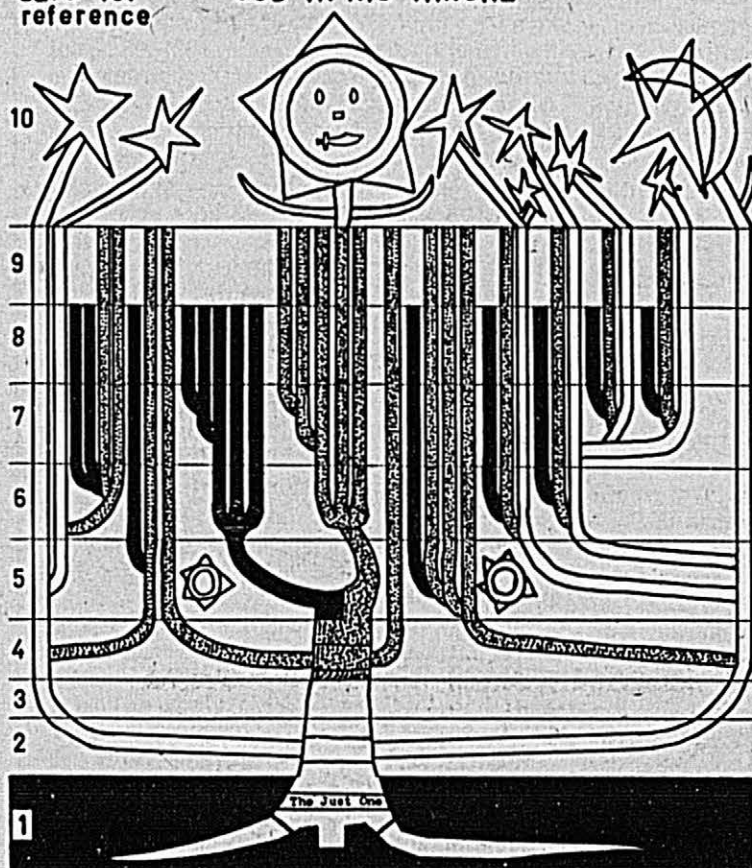
by

HOWARD A. EILAR—A.B., M.A.
Teacher—Author

ARTICLE 43

GOD IN HIS THRONE

Save for reference



In the above illustration, the (1) original Persons of God are symbolized by white pathways, the (2) Christian-religion Persons of God are symbolized by speckled pathways, and the Christian-religion adversaries are symbolized by black pathways. As creative history unfolded, the Deities simultaneously appeared, starting in ZONE 1 with the Just One. ZONE 10 is the present Heaven.

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Is the holy mountain of the Lord in Indiana? Is the Biblical new Jerusalem, the holy city, in the United States? A resident of Anderson, Indiana, thinks so and has written a book to explain his beliefs.

Howard A. Eilar (AB, MA), principal "of all twelve grades at Boone Grove," and of a Junior High School in Acordia, Indiana, recently published a book en-

by Amin Kassam and
Phyllis Ball

titled "Jesus, Father of Jehovah" in which he claims that the world has already come to an end. The former earth is supposed to be nothing other than the Heaven of the entire universe.

Mr. Eilar, founder of Eilar Theocratic Enterprises hopes to promote "the new religion of heaven" via "a well-planned program of publicity," and has sent the Daily (and others too, presumably) excerpts from his new book. In the course of these, he made several startling "revelations" which Dailyites are still recovering from.

Mr. Eilar believes that there are what he terms "persons of God" living in the world (oops, Heaven) today. The identity of these persons is not revealed but, according to the author, "their names have been well-circulated on a world-wide basis and are irrefutably founded."

Mr. Eilar suggests that the "persons of God" are at present living in Mt. Zion, an area enclosed by a line circumscribing New Castle, Indiana, and having a diameter of 66 miles.

"In this area, most of the Deities have lived most of their materialized lives," says Howard Eilar.

Mt. Zion includes, in addition to Henry County in Indiana, all or parts of Jay, Blackford, Grant, Madison, Delaware, Randolph, Hamilton, Marion, Hancock, Wayne, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, and Union counties. The counties of Darke and Preble in Ohio are also included.

No mention is made of Montreal. Presumably, residents of this city have been damned to perdition.

The book states that the Bible prophecy found at Revelation 21:1-3 has long since been fulfilled. The passages in question include, "And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, saying, Behold, the tabernacle

of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God."

Mr. Eilar maintains that "the Father, the Son, the Holy Spirit, and the Comforters are alive and breathing as citizens of Indiana today. They are indeed walking and talking with the people."

Chicago is put forward as the Biblical new Jerusalem, the capital city of Heaven. What position Mayor Daley holds in this hierarchy is a question that seems to have escaped Mr. Eilar's all-embracing eye. The city will be the site of the permanent throne of God, according to the author, who claims that a temporary throne is already located there.

Photographs of "the temporary throne and the keys to heaven and hell" are available in Mr. Eilar's book.

To make the book even more inviting to read, the last judgement is also included. Mr. Eilar puts forward the proposition that, since he knows "the whereabouts of the secret hiding place of the most high," he is in a very good position to know the terms of the last judgement.

"The identities of the Lamb's wife and the bride of Christ are revealed very clearly and the mystery of the great whore is cleared up in good shape. Also fully identified are the Daughters of Jerusalem and Zion, even the filthy daughters."

The book also apparently tries to explain the real identities of Adam and Eve which, the author promises, will come as "quite a revelation to the unsuspecting." The crucifixion and ascension of Jesus of Nazareth are explained "in a way never before even remotely approached."

The crowning revelation comes in Mr. Eilar's description of the economic system which "lies ahead in heaven for those people who have lived through the end of the world."

The new book is not sold at bookstores. Orders are received by the author at P.O. Box 2384, Anderson, Indiana 46011. The book costs \$10.50.

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Frost threatens FCSP's existence

The future of the French Canada Studies Programme may be decided today at a special meeting of the Academic Policy Committee.

At last Thursday's meeting a resolution by Stanley Frost, calling for the reduction of the FCSP's \$87,000 budget to zero by the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, was tabled until more information could be made available. Frost is both Professional Affairs Vice-Principal and Dean of the FGSR.

He was transmitting a decision of the Committee on Research of the Faculty, which has up to now served as its de facto executive. A recent reorganization of the Faculty has eliminated this role of the Committee which is part of Senate.

According to Professor Michael Maxwell, Secretary of the Faculty and its Acting Associate Dean, the Faculty will now be governed by a Council of about 200 faculty and 100 student members, and by a 10-man executive elected from and by the Council.

by Arnold Bennett

The present Committee on Research is entirely appointed and has tended to be self-perpetuating. "This had been a bone of contention," said Professor Robert Vogel, Chairman of the History Department.

The new Council will be composed of members elected or chosen from units of the Faculty, such as departments or institutes, by what Maxwell calls a "very complicated system designed to obtain a wide spectrum of opinion. The number of representatives per unit will be calculated according to the number and type of graduate students graduated over a given period.

Thus, at last week's meeting the Committee on Research, which was de facto if not de jure an outgoing executive, submitted the proposal for ending the FCSP's budget through Frost, on the grounds that they had been asked by the university to make cuts in their own budget to the tune of \$127,000.

Frost also recommended that the major in French Canada Studies be taken over by the Faculty of Arts and that part-time secretarial assistance be found for the purposes of the major. Professors Jean-Louis Roy and Daniel Latouche, he added, should be taken into the departments of History and Political Science respectively, and additional financial appropriations should be made to those departments.

According to some of those who attended the meeting, Frost had difficulty in even finding a seconder for his motion, but eventually seconders were obtained for the purpose of discussing the issue. Roy and Latouche argued forcefully against the suggestion, on the grounds that an academic programme was being ended without adequate reason both academically and financially.

There was considerable feeling among members of the Academic Policy Committee that not enough information was available on why and how the programme was to be continued. After an hour's discussion it was decided to call a new meeting, scheduled for today.

The APC must now decide whether the FCSP is valuable and what sort of structure and financial arrangements can be provided for it. Although the APC cannot ignore the proposal of the Committee on Research it can tell it that the FCSP must be continued under the auspices of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research until such time as alternative arrangements can be made.

The French Canada Studies Programme has faced the same sort of battle every year since 1964, according to Professor Laurier LaPierre, in refusals to grant extra funds, but never an outright cut or reduction in financing.

LaPierre objected that the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research was not consulted about the decision of the Committee on Research. "Also the departments concerned, who will have to insure continuation of the major and who will have to take Latouche and Roy, have not been fully consulted."

"The study of Quebec has never been a priority in any departments of the humanities and social sciences," he added, "and there is no guarantee therefore that the study of Quebec is going



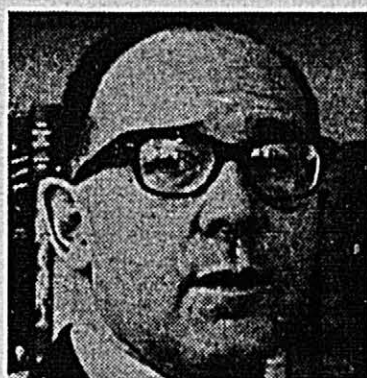
Laurier LaPierre
"same battle"

to continue to be a major concern of study for this university."

Vogel, Roy, and Professor Harold Waller, Chairman of the Political Science Department, said that they were informed by Frost of his motion by phone the day before the meeting. Waller was asked if he would take Latouche and his budget into his department if the FCSP were abolished. "Of course I said yes," he asserted.

"I don't think it would be a good idea to end the Programme," Waller added. "It should be maintained as a research centre."

According to Professor Vogel, the question is not one of the



Stanley Frost
budget slasher

retention or nonretention of the FCSP but rather in which faculty it belongs. He believes that it should serve both as a basic research institute and for undergraduate teaching, and that its scope should be broadened.

Vogel's position is similar though not identical to that taken by a recent report submitted to the administration by the FCSP, advocating emphasis on the research role of the Centre and

retention of undergraduate teaching in interdisciplinary courses.

LaPierre also charged in his attack on Frost's proposal that "no adequate provisions have been made for the non-teaching staff of the Centre, who are all French-speaking and who have been trained and have developed a multitude of diverse expertise on Quebec, on research and teaching, and on the totality of French-speaking life in Quebec. They would be fired, to the loss of a considerable resource to the university."

"Without the courses given at the French Canada Studies Programme this university could not even organize a seven course major on Quebec," he added. "It is imperative for the academic bodies of this university to answer a very simple question, whether teaching, study, and research on Quebec, on French-speaking Canadians outside Quebec, and on la Francophonie is or should be a legitimate concern for this university."

LaPierre also cited the FCSP's importance as the first institution at McGill which laid emphasis on interdisciplinary and comparative studies, and on its responsibility for bringing many important French-speaking scholars to McGill and for the accumulation of a substantial specialized library.

"The money to be saved is insignificant when one considers the totality of the budget of this university, and when one considers that expenses would be incurred elsewhere through salaries and housing for some of the staff of the Centre," he concluded.

Professor Robert Nicholls, Acting Dean of Graduate Studies, refused to comment on his reasons for backing Frost's proposal, saying only that "the matter is still under discussion and is unfinished business. It is premature for you to make this attempt to collect opinions; it's up to the Academic Policy Committee."

Stanley Frost was unavailable for comment.

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Arrests highlight judicial defects

by Esmond Choueke

The arrest of two students last month for "trick-or-treating" a soldier brought to light several serious defects in the justice system of our Municipal Courts.

In Wednesday's court action, which also saw a man fined \$50 for urinating in front of the Laurent Hotel, the defendants were granted a two-week postponement. One of the accused is a McGill student, Richard Brousseau, BA 3, and the other, Colin Bockus, attends the Museum of Fine Arts School.

Neither of the accused had enough money to hire a lawyer, and their 75 hour search for a free one has revealed that it is virtually impossible for a person appearing before Municipal Court to get legal advice without personally hiring a lawyer and paying for his services.

However, as can be clearly seen in the Court, most of the defendants are in the low-earning or unemployed sectors of our society, and many have no representation at all.

They turned first to the Legal Aid Society of Quebec, which,

however, refuses to supply free lawyers for indigents appearing before the Municipal Courts. A spokesman of theirs explained the situation saying, "We hardly have enough lawyers to provide to defendants in Provincial and Superior Court, let alone the Municipal Court."

Next, Le Comité Québécois pour la Défense des Libertés, which has plastered the Ghetto with Trudeau's now-famous remark "the army is a poor training corps for democracy", said that it would only defend those arrested specifically under a section of the War Measures Act.

Finally, the McGill Legal Aid Society contacted a lawyer who will represent the accused the next time they go before the Court.

The police have definitely decided to get the maximum sentence for the two students, as can be seen by their charge of "creating a disturbance by shouting" a criminal offense, rather than "disturbing the peace," a municipal offense.

Furthermore, they said in court that they would have two soldiers testifying against the accused. The soldiers were not at the court appearance, however, and the policemen indicated that the soldiers would come to the next trial session from Quebec City.

The two accused have a list of ten names of residents of Embassy Row, where the infraction allegedly took place, residents willing to testify that they heard no disturbance on the night in question.

The judge, when he heard their not guilty pleas remarked, "It will be nice fun to have a contested case for a change."

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TITLE: Air pollution in a Mo-
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TIME: 4:00 p.m.

DATE: Friday, December 18th,
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Communication, source of revolution?

According to the Hon. Eric Kierans, the future of communications could very possibly lie in revolution.

In a recent speech given at The Canadian Club, Kierans explained some of the aims of his Department of Communications. "We are trying to find out what it is that the people of all areas of Canada want — the people of the north and the people on the coast — and we are discovering that all citizens want to benefit from these services," he stated.

by Brenda MacDonald

As a solution to the present problem, the government is willing to help companies invest in places where communications would normally not be profitable. But looking into the near future, what will happen when all this information, made available by communications, is spread across the globe? questioned Kierans.

"In older times," said Kierans, "information did lead to knowledge and knowledge led to wisdom because people had time to wonder about life, but in the near future, information could easily drown us," he stated.

According to Kierans, "social attitudes and public and private goals will not remain the same as they are."

"Because of greater freedom and communication," said Kierans, "today's youth are asking themselves what is their place going to be in this society and in the institutions of this society — for them, living is a now thing — not in the future," the Minister concluded.

"The problem really comes down to the basic question of what man considers man to be," said Kierans, "and what are the social attitudes going to be when all this information is spread across the globe?"

The Minister drew a vision of a time when communications would contribute to the spirit of growth, progress, and the increase of wealth. "But now," said Kierans, "we are questioning the pressure this 'progress' will put on living."

"It is a question of 20% of the world's population consuming 80% of the world's resources," stated Kierans. "And when communications is extended around the world," he continued, "people are going to start asking the question why they do not have the same services as the other 20%."

According to the Minister, this may cause the disintegration of our society. "T.V. commercials create expectations among all those who see," Kierans explained, "but they sell only to those who have money to buy. This creates frustration among those who can't buy," said Kierans, "and the result could very possibly be revolution."

"There is the old belief that if each one of us does the best we can, the greatest good will result — but it hasn't worked out like that in our society," the Minister said.

In conclusion, Kierans said, "my message is this: that the pace of change in the next 10 or 15 years, because of communications, is going to raise some serious questions about our society." "There will have to be some major adjustments," he continued, "because what is available only to the affluent may cause revolution if it is not made

available to everyone. This won't be done by a bureaucracy or a government and it isn't going to be done by a private sector if the only motivation is profit. If it is going to be done at all, it will be done by all individuals."

Ecology Action Program (see the Today column)

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Negotiations drag on in Economics Dept.

The Economics department should be congratulated upon its handling of the issues set before it by the Economics Students' Union two months ago.

Following a policy of endless discussion and little resolution, certain members of the student-faculty committee, which was set up to examine the question of student representation in the department, have succeeded in defusing the whole issue.

If last Friday's department meeting is anything to go by, the ESU is unlikely to achieve anything concrete this term. As predicted by the Daily, the relegation of the ESU motion to seat students on decision making bodies to the end of the agenda was used to prevent a vote being taken upon the matter. A motion to rearrange the agenda was defeated.

The department listened to a report submitted by the faculty members of the student-faculty committee which merely

by Amin Kassam

summarized the activities of the committee. The most important thing achieved by the committee has been its discussion of briefs.

There has been no "area of agreement on substantive issues." When questioned by Professor Allen Fenichel about the value of a report that was written by only half the committee, Professor Harold Wright submitted, "I do not know if we can make a useful report or not. We do not have enough time."

The members of faculty who compose half of the committee then requested that the department give them more time for a report. Professor Harry Woods suggested January as an ideal target date.

The history of the ESU is well-known, as is the opposition the Union has encountered ever since its beginning. It would be useless to reiterate the position of the Union on student representation. What sums up the question, however, is the defence of the motion, by Fitz Sargent, one of the members of the student-faculty committee.

"I would like to speak to this group, not as students and faculty members, but as members of the economic community at McGill, the Quebec community, the Canadian community, and as responsible men.

"The problem we are dealing with here is not nearly so complex as it has been made out to be. We are two sub groups made up of individuals. One of the groups, the students, desire to make the two groups into one. A community of people, learning and discussing problems in economics.

"At least some members of the group are anxious to continue the separation of the two bodies which naturally belong together. Their desires are to perpetuate the paternalistic and authoritarian atmosphere that has existed in the past.

"Students are tired of being second-class members of this community. The strains created by the separation of the two groups has put an increasing stultification on the learning process, and personal relationships within the groups have suffered as well.

"We are making a simple request. It is one which no one here should see as a sacrifice, but as a step out of the past. What could possibly be worse than the atmosphere prevailing here for the last months?

"The student-faculty committee was merely a battle ground. We agreed on nothing, including the procedures of that body. The faculty was willing to battle one day a week. Students were ready to fight everyday. We compromised and decided to meet almost once a week.

"Faculty members agreed that students were human beings, but periodically withdrew even this concession. We all agreed

that students were important to the decision-making process, but as students we contend that we are important enough to be enfranchised. The faculty argues that we are not "that" important.

"We have now withdrawn from the battle field and we have come here to talk out a solution. If some members of that committee feel that we have shirked our responsibilities to that body, we can only say that we did so because that body had forgotten its responsibilities to this community.

"Those responsibilities were thought by most here to negotiate a solution that would be best for all. There was no substantive progress in this area. After spending six weeks recounting the reasons, the rationale and the benefits of student participation to that committee, we were met with statements that some members had "still not heard any substantive ways in which student participation would improve the department.

"The improvement would come in the form of a change. We are asking for a different type of department. We are asking for a department where the only difference between students and teachers would be their abilities in the field of economics.

"Allowing students the vote will not make us superior in the field of economics. This motion would be a sacrifice in academic terms, only if it made students teachers, and teachers students.

"All this motion does, and in a very reasonable and possibly insufficient way, is to make students a part of the community.

"For the sake of education and social relationships in this department, we are asking you to push away your walls of defence and drop your sword, and to vote in favour of this motion."



Daily photo by Alex Alpern

YOU MEAN THE ESU REALLY EXISTS? Professor Antal Deutsch looks as if he cannot believe his ears. On his right, in his usual pose at meetings, is Professor Woods. Both have been active in opposing the ESU since its inception.

So ends another chapter in the history of the economics department — or does it? Faculty members within the department are now rebelling at the dominance of a few professors who seem determin-

ed to rule the department in a despotic manner. Perhaps, the ESU will benefit from whatever happens in the economics department in the coming month.



"FOOD FOR THOUGHT" Top: Professors Asimakopoulos and Fenichel wait for the department to get around to discussion of the ESU motion presented on Friday. Bottom left: Fitz Sargent asks to "step out of the past" by passing the motion. Bottom right: Professor Woods asked the department to put the whole issue of student representation into hibernation until January.

Daily photos by Jean-Michel Joffe

ENROLL TO-DAY

McGILL STUDENT GROUP INSURANCE PLAN

- Evidence of insurability not required
- Coverage is world wide
- Single or family plan (wife and children). No pregnancy benefits
- Dependents can now be covered
- Choice of 3 plans
- Life Insurance and Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance now added

COVERAGE

All McGill students participating in this GROUP PLAN will receive 24-hour-a-day accident and sickness coverage all year round, including Summer vacation. The plan covers all types of accidents and sickness, including pre-existing ailments (which are normally excluded from policies of this type) and participation in recreational sports as defined in the master policy.

LIFE INSURANCE

\$5,000 of Life Insurance is provided in the event of the death of the Insured Person from any cause. The beneficiary shall be the Estate of the Insured Person.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH AND DISMEMBERMENT

\$5,000 of Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance is also provided. This is payable in addition to the life insurance benefit. The loss must occur within 180 days of the accident. The Insurance does not cover losses which result from war or certain other causes which are stated in your certificate.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAJOR MEDICAL

Plan A, B, C

The Major Medical Plan provides for payment of 80% of hospital and other medical expenses up to a maximum of \$1,000 per illness. There shall be no deductible in the case of accident and a \$10.00 deductible in the case of each sickness.

PLAN A:

Expenses Covered

- board and room and routine nursing service for confinement in a hospital over and above those charges covered by the McGill Health Service and the Provincial Hospital Plans up to a daily maximum of \$5.00 (the normal cost of semi-private room for Canadians);
- fees of graduate registered nurses (R.N.) for private duty nursing services and fees for treatment by licensed physiotherapists other than a nurse or physiotherapist who ordinarily resides in the same household with the employee or the employee's spouse;
- charges for necessary transportation of the individual by professional ambulance not owned by the hospital;
- medical supplies prescribed by a legally qualified physician or surgeon, as follows:
 - drugs and medicines which require written prescription of a physician and which must be dispensed by a licensed pharmacist or physician;
 - blood and other fluids to be injected into the circulatory system;
 - artificial limbs and eyes;
 - casts, splints, trusses, braces, crutches and surgical dressings;
 - rental of hospital-type equipment, including wheel chair, hospital bed, iron lung and other mechanical equipment for the treatment of respiratory paralysis and equipment for the administration of oxygen.

Expenses Not Covered

Excluded from coverage are expenses incurred as the result of any of the following:

- sickness due to pregnancy, childbirth or miscarriage;
- intentionally self-inflicted injury;
- injury incurred while in any kind of aerial vehicle or device except as a fare-paying passenger in a licensed aircraft;
- confinement or treatment for any mental disease or deficiencies or psychotic or psychoneurotic disorders or reactions, or any other disturbances in mental health including anxiety or tension states, "nervous breakdown" or functional nervous disease;
- dental services and supplies unless necessary for the repair or alleviation of damage to natural teeth resulting from an accident occurring while insured and unless incurred within 90 days of such accident;
- cosmetic surgery except surgery performed within 90 days, as the result of an accident and provided such accident occurred while insured;
- war or act of war, declared or undeclared, or resistance to armed aggression, or injury sustained by the Insured Person while in the military, naval or air service of any country or international authority;
- eye refractions, or the purchase of hearing aids or eye glasses or the fitting thereof;
- expenses insured or insurable under any provincial law, or any other plans that are maintained by the Policyholder in conjunction with this Policy;
- injuries sustained in the play or practice of inter-collegiate football or hockey as defined by McGill University or injuries sustained in the play or practice of amateur or professional sports of any kind. NOTE: Amateur sports are deemed for purposes of this policy to include any kind of sport conducted on an organized basis at or outside McGill University. (Recreational sport, carried on for the individual's enjoyment on an unorganized basis would be covered);
- confinement or treatment insured by the McGill Health Service.

PLAN B: same as Plan A, except daily hospital board and room increased to \$20.

PLAN C: same as Plan A, except daily hospital board and room increased to \$35.

COST AND CHOICE OF PLAN

Cost varies according to plan chosen as per enrolment card below. You may choose any of the 3 plans. All three plans are identical except for room and board.

POLICY AND DATE IN FORCE

Each student participating in the plan will be issued a certificate of insurance and a master policy will be held by the Students' Society of McGill University.

Your coverage will become effective on the day your application and premium is received at the office of Canadian Premier Life, provided you are attending classes on such date.

ENROLMENT INSTRUCTIONS

Those who have carried the plan for the past year must complete a new enrolment card to renew their coverage for a further term.

- Complete, sign and mail the enrolment card with your cheque or money order to Canadian Premier Life, 310-4115 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal 215, P.Q.

E-214

ENROLMENT DEADLINE — JANUARY 31, 1971

STUDENT INSURANCE ENROLMENT CARD 1970-71

PLEASE PRINT

Student: _____ Date _____
(LAST NAME) (GIVEN NAME)

Address: _____
Birth _____
Day _____ Mo. _____ Year _____

City: _____ Phone No. _____

I have read the details concerning the student Insurance plan now being offered to students of McGill University.

I wish to purchase the plan indicated below. Enclosed is my cheque or money order.

Please check plan desired	Single	<input type="checkbox"/> PLAN A (\$27.85)	<input type="checkbox"/> PLAN B (\$40.72)	<input type="checkbox"/> PLAN C (\$55.69)
	Married	<input type="checkbox"/> PLAN A (\$55.69)	<input type="checkbox"/> PLAN B (\$81.43)	<input type="checkbox"/> PLAN C (\$111.38)

Signed

(STUDENT, PARENT, OR GUARDIAN)

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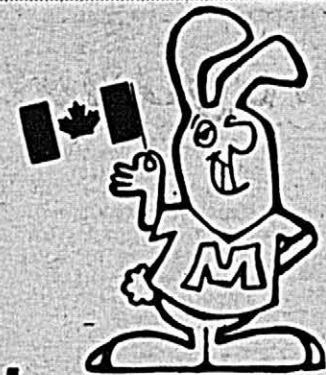
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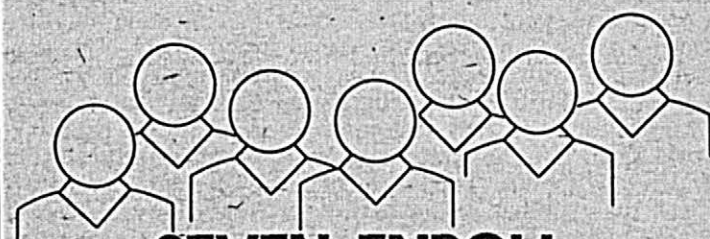
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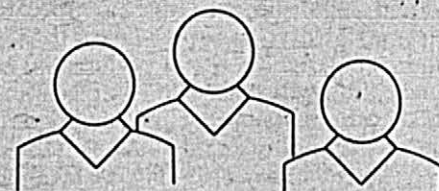
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MCGILL DAILY

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Canada's mediocre media

"I don't think the Canadian government can be less concerned than we are about the ongoing concentration of press ownership".

- Senator Keith Davey, chairman of Senate committee on mass media.

"The body oxidizes alcohol at its own rate, and there's no way to speed up (or change) the process".

- Bourbon ad.

Commissions to advise governments are a dime a dozen. Some, over the years, both in the US and Canada, have been almost brilliant in their insights. But commissions and inquiries seldom accomplish very much - just look in the US, where the advisory reports seem to get better as society gets worse. Commissions and inquiries serve the same function everywhere - shelving, delaying or burying a problem. At best they result in government regulatory bodies which ultimately fall under the control of the industries they are supposed to regulate.

The Canadian senate committee on mass media this week released what is in many respects a bombshell of a report. The committee went to great trouble to demonstrate something many of us have long known or suspected - the poor quality of the Canadian press is directly attributable to an economic system which allows the means of communication to be controlled by the business community. The report just about implies that freedom of effective expression in Canada is restricted to those with small fortunes. The committee report quotes Lord Thomson of Fleet, the owner of several of Canada's worst newspapers: "The paper is earning a pile already; why reduce profits by putting out a better product?" Canadian newspapers, says the report, exist for one purpose - "to promote the sale of advertising space and time."

It's going to be fun watching what, if anything, comes of the report's most enlightened (and subversive, if acted upon) criticisms: the control of the press by the business community, and the increasing concentration of ownership of media. The report echoes what is already clear - unless real access to the media becomes the privilege of all, the Canadian press will continue to be the tightly-controlled, conservative group that it is now.

The gravity of the situation can be easily demonstrated. During the "FLQ crisis" the federal cabinet, led by the Prime Minister, initiated a determined destroy-Claude-Ryan campaign. Using rhetoric even Spiro Agnew would shun they succeeded in vilifying a journalist in a way even an American President could never do. And the reason for whatever success Trudeau achieved was the acquiescent tightly-knit, solidly Liberal group of correspondents that comprise the national press gallery - a group as chummy with middle-echelon government people as their publishers are with the top Liberals. In effect, the Canadian publishing scene is so cozy that it makes even the US publishing world seem like the epitome of an independent critical press (which they are not.) The President of the US would never try to attack the publisher of the New York Times the way Trudeau attacked Ryan because the US press would at least raise an uproar.

The Davey Report makes a few interesting recommendations: subsidization of anti-establishment press like The Last Post, the formation of a press ownership review board to stop the spread of oligopoly and monopoly, the end of preferential tax treatment of US-owned magazines with Canadian editions. These measures, if enacted should begin to loosen up Canadian journalism.

But the inevitable contradiction emerges. Who in their right mind expects the Canadian business elite, by far the most powerful influence on the Canadian government, to relinquish even a modicum of control of its other major organ of power - the press? And with business controlling the press there won't be much editorial pressure to enact legislation that will lead to fearless and progressive journalism.

The members of the Davey Commission are for the most part representatives of the political parties which have helped perpetuate and have profited by the inequities they cry crocodile tears over. Which is why they conclude with wishy-washy solutions and misplaced optimism.

Which is why we can expect to continue seeing the Montreal Star and Gazette denouncing the US in Vietnam but supporting Drapeau here at home.

Joey Treiger

Three letters in search of a revolution

"It was a case of six kids trying to make a revolution," is Mr. Cross's description of his sixty day ordeal. Yet these six kids plus the abductors and murderers of Mr. Laporte were seen as a threat to the governments of Quebec and Canada. It is possible to interpret the governments' reaction as a callous abuse of circumstances. An excuse to enact repressive legislation, snuff out opposition parties like FRAP and win the support of the frightened majority. This is the conspiracy theory popular with the Left. The Right, of course, saw the conspirators as being the FLQ, and the governments actions as necessary and justifiable. The tendency for these two interpretations to cancel out each other leaves the question of how could so few people have such a profound effect on Canada.

Surely the murder of Mr. Laporte partially justified this effect. But there have been several assassinations in the United States which have not been interpreted by the general public, or at least by the government as subversive threats. Although Sirhan Sirhan may have considered the murder of Robert Kennedy a political act, a statement in favor of the

Arab cause, few others connected the murder with a political cause. Similarly, the assassination of President Kennedy, although it produced its share of conspiratory theories by the Left, the Right and the curious, was never officially viewed as a political act. However the FLQ's actions were seen as revolutionary. Partially this stems from there having letters, with a history, FLQ, instead of mere names such as Lortie, or Rose et al. This was one factor which allowed their deeds to be integrated into an image of revolution.

Fifty years ago Sirhan Sirhan might have been considered a real revolutionary because he would have been an anarchist. Today 'revolution' means communiques, manifestos, cells, Marxist categories and secret compartments a la Battle of Algiers. Although there may be a real advantage for revolutionaries to act in this manner, it is doubtful that the FLQ could have produced a revolution through these or any techniques. Their tactics were a threat only because they gave the impression of revolution. The FLQ fit the public and its own image of what revolutions are all about, and therefore sent Canada into a fright which these dozen men couldn't have

produced using any other tactics. It would almost have made a good silent movie - all the mannerisms, posturing, military and revolutionary uniforms, and public commotion. Unfortunately the roles which each side tried to play left a man dead and a nation shackled with the Public Order Act.

Perhaps this ending will lead on the part of the public, the government and revolutionaries to a revised vision of revolution. A small group of intellectuals or taxi drivers cannot change the social order to fit their ideals. It is possible that they can disrupt the order, but they have no control over the outcome. It takes less skill to break eggs than to make omelettes.

Similarly the apocalyptic of a new dispensation, born out of fire and blood, may make fine myths while having little relation to historical truth. Blood letting can drain a people as well as inspire them.

Finally it should be realized that any model of revolution, regardless of how subtle, is at best a crude abstraction from reality. Attempts to fit reality to these patterns may make headlines and even history but not necessarily a better world.

Daniel Luchins

Letters

Of screeching he-men

Sir,

The trouble with screeching he-men like Ernest Boucher is that they are all screwed up. For Ernest Boucher, a 'truly liberated' female is one who sounds liberated and acts like the traditional place to sink an erection. If she behaves like something more than a hole in the mattress, she is obviously trying to be like a male. She is entitled to 'HER preferences' as long as they do not interfere with the actual screwing.

Betty Dobson is quite explicit about what constitutes a bad fuck, men who 'do not give a shit as long as they get their rocks off'; who won't 'take turns'. She is willing to give HIS preferences due consideration but when she goes as far as considering HER preferences as 'valid and important' she is going too far. Her refusal to be used, according to Mr. Boucher (certainly not a misogynist) is tantamount to insanity, and suitably punished by homicide.

Not only has his masculine ego been assaulted, his feelings are hurt by the undeserved neglect of his 'highschool toilet' art and erotic (?) photography. I have always suspected that someone who gets his kicks taking pictures of cats fucking and watching skin flicks, doesn't fuck or doesn't do it properly.

Questionable though the statement is, I'm glad that Mr. Boucher felt compelled to point out

that he is not a necrophiliac. It indicates there may be hope. In the meantime, it is perfectly clear that Betty Dobson would send him home with sore balls. I wonder that he felt it was necessary to point this out.

M. Dmytruk

Renunciation of implication

Sir,

With regard to Mr. Weryho's letter of November 27, 1970 we would like to point out that his membership in the McGill Faculty Union is his personal decision and that he is not appointed or elected by McGill librarians to represent them in the union as he implies.

MULSA Executive

Fussy pigs rejoice!

Sir:

We would like to bring to your attention, if you haven't already noticed, that sometimes it rains. Specifically this heavenly water seems to concentrate on a particular patch of lawn (?) near the Physical Sciences Centre. By some coincidence, this area is also used as a path on which late students slide around desperately in their mad rush for classes.

During wet weather this makeshift sidewalk becomes a recreation centre that would delight even the fussiest pig. In other words, the place becomes a quagmire! Since it is our first year here we don't know and we shudder to think how this swamp will look in the spring.

Therefore, to aid Mr. Bourassa in creating new jobs, may we sug-

gest that the area be paved for the multitudinous number of students who use it? Otherwise, please install guidelines at strategic points so we can at least save a sinking friend.

The 3 Little Wallowing Pigs

Libertarian lament

Sirs,

I couldn't help but be amused at the vengeful, self-righteous attack on the 'Liberty Committee' in a special black box, in bold print, right next to the story of Cross' release. I'm flattered at our front page importance.

Of course you neglected to mention that the question of whether we should have a reporter present was debated and finally voted upon - there was only one dissenting vote (out of about 15).

Anybody with political experience knows there are times when a group is going various internal hassles that it would just as soon not announce to the world - even to the dwindling numbers of Daily readers on this campus. Furthermore to my knowledge there is no rule that any group that advertises in the Today column is subject to Daily publicity.

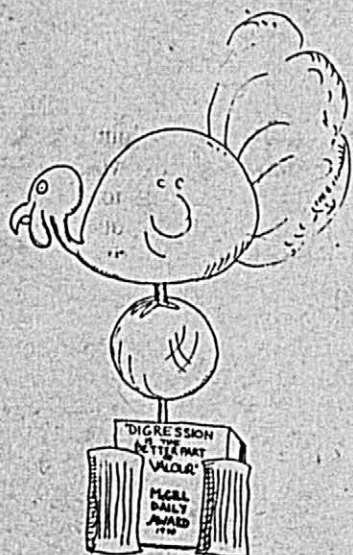
Since the Daily has been devoting a curiously small amount of coverage to criticism of the day-to-day censorship of the press, in particular here in Quebec, I tend to doubt the sincerity of such a moralistic outburst.

You are invited to our next meeting - along with anyone else who wishes to attend.

Bill Worrell BA3

The 1970 McGill Daily Awards

The moving finger writes,
and having writ,
Moves on: not all thy piety
nor wit
Shall lure it back
to cancel half a line,
Nor all thy years
wash out a word of it.
(Omar Khayyam)



● **The Stanley Grey Cup** of Hemlock to the soldiers on Halloween night who arrested two trick or treaters outside the Israeli Consulate, took them to Station 10 and allegedly told them, "You're

lucky we called the police when you first came in or else we'd take you out back and show you some real democratic rights."

● **A Set of Marlene Dixon Lecture Notes** to former Engineering Undergraduate Society President Derk van Dassen, who deplored the fact that EUS council meetings are held at the Mansfield Tavern which is strictly a "males only" preserve. "If a girl is elected, how is she supposed to show up?" asked van Dassen. Unfortunately, it did not occur to him to dress up a girl and find out.

● **The "H. Locke Robertson Prize for Surgery"** to Johnny, the smoked meat man in the Union Cafeteria.

● **A Set of Julius Grey cuff-links** to Andy Wetmore, who complained that the Students' Council spends 60 entirely unwarranted dollars on an annual members-only wine-and-cheese party as part of its contribution to its own austerity drive. Come on, Andy, snoring through innumerable council meetings is no joke... it takes stamina, lots of it, not to mention histrionic ability enough to give the impression that you are awake... look

at it this way: the more drunk the councillors, the fewer the headaches for the Judicial Committee.

● **The "Black Death" Scroll** to Robert Vogel, Chairman of the History department, who called the university's budget cuts "a military operation". Added Professor Vogel, "They (the members of the Task Force) went at it like undertakers during an epidemic."

● **A "Promises, Promises" Certificate of Merit** to Kevin O'Connell, Internal Vice-President of the Students' Society. Ever since he was elected, our solvent V-P has been swearing by his beard to make improvements in the Union. Among the "improvements" he has instituted so far: a \$2,000 "pick-proof" lock system which was picked the first night after it was installed, and a new garage door which cost in the neighbourhood of \$1,500 and was broken within a month of installation.

● **The "Who Was That Masked Man Award"** to Jerome Choquette who revealed that he felt safer these days with

two hand guns concealed on his person.

● **"The Unexpurgated Thoughts of Spiro Agnew"** to radio station CJAD which disapproved of commentator Rod Dewar's public criticism of the War Measures Act, and, subsequently, asked him to take a vacation. The station now prides itself on broadcasting "the freely-expressed opinions of Sidney Margles."

● **The "Much Adieu About Nothing Award"** to Erroll Naiman for his running (and then quitting) commentary on Senate elections.

● **The "Sexual Politics Award"** to student councillor Arlene Zuckernick for voting against the proposed constitution of the McGill Tiddly-winks Society on the grounds that the head of the group was to be called "King" and not "King and/or Queen."

● **A Peace Symbol Money Clip** to all the groovy gang at CKGM-FM. Also a copy of "The Best of Iron Butterfly."

● **Wall Plaque for the Understatement of the Year** to Robert Bray, Residence Build-

ing Director, who said about the proposed co-ed residence at Molson, "I have no objections to having girls up here. I think it would help alleviate the boredom."

● **A "Hero of the Union Porters Award"** to the morons who delight in scratching FLQ on the wall of the Union.

● **The "Catch 22" Crown** to Students' Council. Once upon a time, Council, in an austerity frenzy, decided that all clubs would have to cut out non-profitable activities. This meant that they would mostly be holding dances. But, because Council could not give ISA enough money, the wise men also decreed that ISA would have a monopoly over the cafeteria every Friday. Thus began the circle: For the Students' Society to remain solvent, it was necessary that clubs balance their budgets; to balance their budgets, clubs needed to hold discotheques without competition; but this could only be achieved if the Students' Society was solvent and thus did not need to grant ISA a monopoly over the Cafeteria; which brings us right back to base one.

Lean and Hungry

George Kopp

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THE MCGILL DAILY PROUDLY PRESENTS A NEW PRODUCTION OF A HITHERTO UNPRODUCED PLAY, "AGONE," ALSO KNOWN AS "THE UNBRIDLED PASSION PLAY."

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AUDIENCE A FEW WORDS OF IMPORT WILL BE SPOKEN. DO YOU HAVE GREASED PALMS? USE FOND'S COCONUT OIL! IT WILL MAKE YOU FOND OF YOUR PALMS. AND NOW BACK TO OUR PROGRAM.

I INTRODUCE THE DIRECTOR OF TONIGHT'S PLAY—THE NOTED MEDIEVALIST, HASTINGS WORCESTER-SHIRE.

THANK YOU, PERCIVAL. YOU ARE INDEED A VERUM VIRUM, OR AS YOU SAY TODAY, A JOLLY GOOD CHAPSTICK.

YOU MAY WELL BE WONDERING HOW I DISCOVERED THIS OPUS GROSSUS, AND WELL MAY YOU WONDER I HEARD ABOUT THE SUPPOSED EXISTENCE OF THIS PLAY FROM ONE OF MY MOST CRUSTED FRIENDS.

HE TOLD ME THE STORY OF "AGONE" APPEARED IN THE "MIDDLE-AGED REVIEW" UNDER THE TITLE OF "THE STRANGE TALE OF THE ACHES-O'-CHAPPELLE."

BACK! BACK!

FANCYING MYSELF SOMEWHAT OF A DETECTIVE I VOWED TO TRACK DOWN THE ORIGIN OF THE MYSTERY PLAY. SO I HOPPED ON A PLANE...

GET BACK! GET BACK! YOU RIFF-RAFF!

EQUAL TIME! SMASH THE RHETORICAL VOID!

ALTHOUGH IT IS DEBATABLE A) WHETHER A VOID CAN BE SMASHED AND B) WHETHER THE OBJECT OF OUR DISGUST IS A VOID, RIGHT ON!

I WOULD LIKE TO SAY THAT I AGREE WITH THEIR AIMS BUT OPPOSE THEIR TACTICS. I AM NOT PARTICIPATING, IN ANY REAL SENSE OF THE WORD.

...AND LANDED IN LONDON. NO SOONER DID I DISEMBARK THAN I DISCOVERED THAT MY BAGS HAD BEEN LOST IN TRANSIT. "AH!" I THOUGHT, "SOMEONE IS TRYING TO STOP ME..."

HEY! THERE'S NO MICROPHONE TO GRAB! FASCIST! RUNNING NOSE!

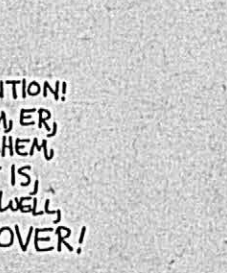
I HAVE COME PREPARED FOR THAT CONTINGENCY! ATTENTION! THIS IS A DISRUPTION! PLEASE STAND BY! WHAT'LL I SAY?

THIS DISRUPTION IS FUTILE! NO! NO! THE OLD MAN IS FEUDAL! THAT IS WHY THEY DISRUPT! AND ALTHOUGH THEIR AIMS ARE NOBLE I DO NOT APPROVE OF THEIR TACTICS.

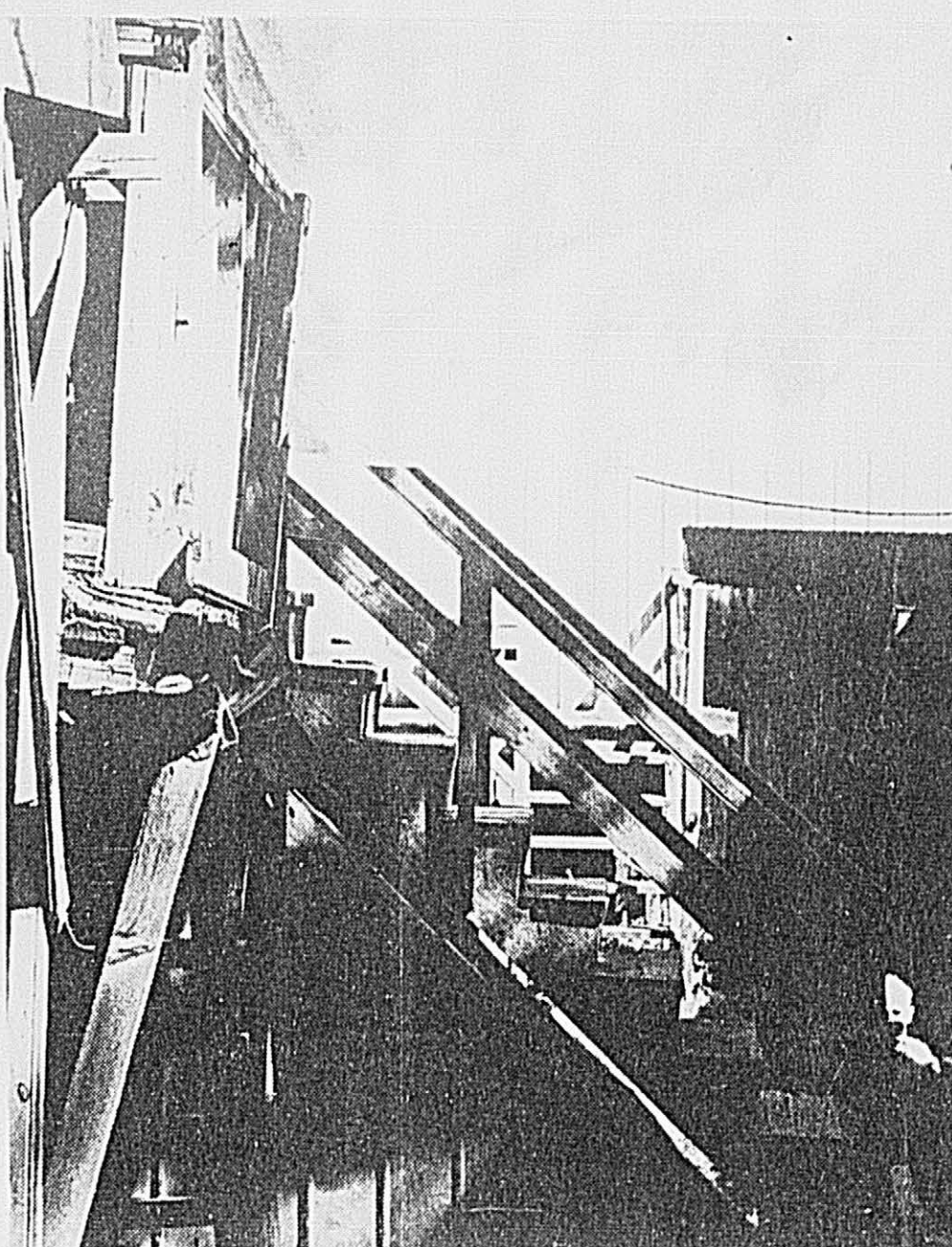
HISTORICALISM IS ANTI-PEOPLE! DRAMATISM IS ANTI-PEOPLE! TELEVISION IS ANTI-PEOPLE! SO IS INTELLECTUALISM, IMPERIALISM, FASCISM, THOMISM, NUCLEAR FISSM, AND PRISM!

DISRUPTION! ADMIRABLE, CERTAINLY, ALTHOUGH THE TACTICS OFFEND MY AESTHETICAL SENSE... WHAT ARE THEIR AIMS?

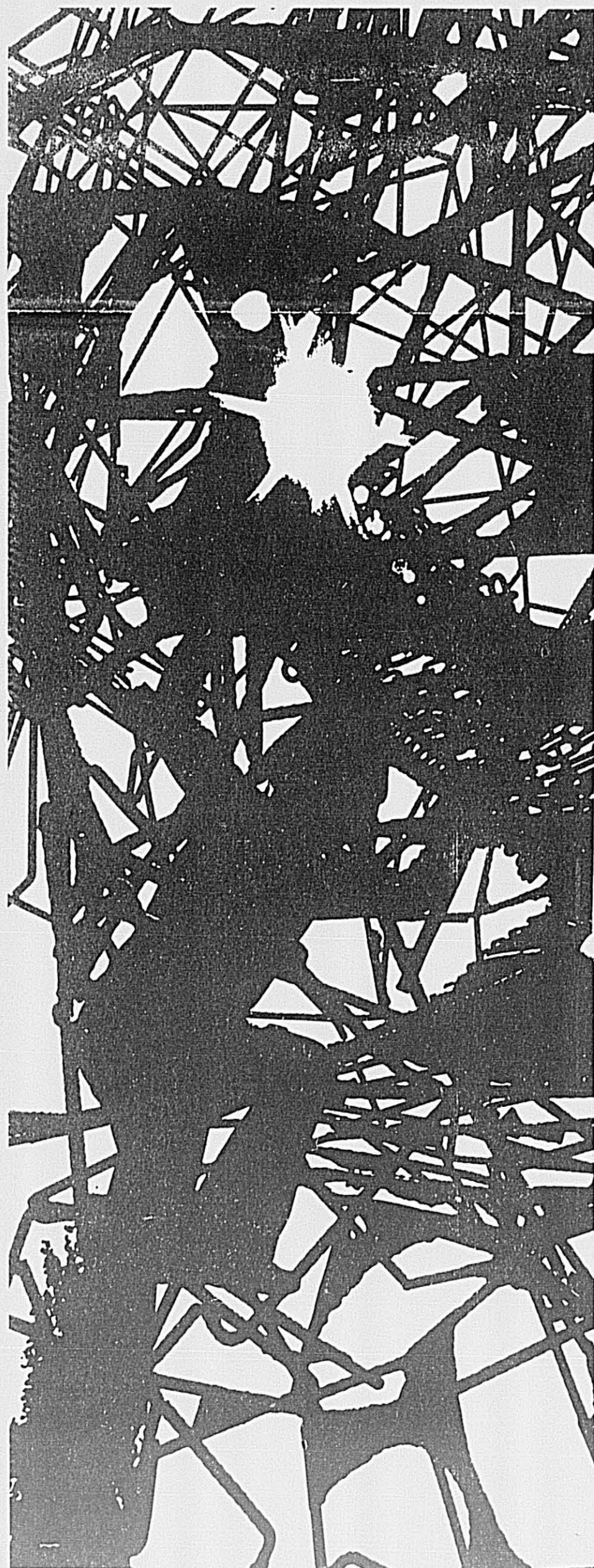
ATTENTION! UH, UH, ER, UH, AH, THAT IS, UH, WELL, UH, OVER!



daily photos by alex alpern, chris buckiewicz,
bill ewing, a & b karam, dave leach and ric
white.



The camera as an extension
not as a tool



the Supplement

DECEMBER 11, 1970



THE MONTREAL FREE SCHOOL

by linda feldman

The house at 4287 Esplanade Avenue is lost. Passers-by don't notice it as they stroll past the row of Victorian structures crammed against each other. The gate to the front path is easily overlooked, and the sign on the front door, Montreal Free School, is missed by every taxi-driver in the City of Montreal.

At the present time, the two-year-old school boasts a full-time teaching staff of three, a school population of 31, a volunteer staff of 20, and a new co-ordinator, Dorothy Rusoff, 28, (photo up left hand corner)

Based on free-form ideas inspired by the Summerhill project of England, the school attempts to offer an innovative approach to education.

The following excerpts from a recent interview with Dot Rusoff may clarify the free school concept for you.

But then again, they may not.

DOT: "There is no constant answer to the question, 'What is a free school?' It's a question of doing it. Some define a free school as a place where you do what you want provided it doesn't interfere with others."

"I'm trying to avoid a clichéd answer. Here people have an opportunity of working that definition out with each other to see what it means."

"Should kids be left free even when it means doing what they want? Or should they do what they want and at the same time be exposed to turned-on things: it's a matter of being sensitive. You learn what kids are into by watching what they do and don't do."

"The school's a place for people who are into things to do them. We have the responsibility of listening to what each person has to say and show."

The class-less community. There are no classrooms here, no libraries, only rooms which are designed for certain purposes.

Books can be found anywhere, the oversize turtle wallows in

the bathtub, the art supplies are in the front parlour, and further back are the rooms housing the geography and electronics displays.

No classrooms, no grades, no prerequisite subjects, no constant curriculum no bells. People of varying interests and ages clump together to take a course for as long and as intensely as they please. When the interest flags, the subject is dropped.

DOT: "The idea of constant change is very important. What's going on one week is burned out the next. The schedule has a consistency but the subject doesn't."

"The purpose of education is to learn to learn. Anyone can learn material he wants to learn. If your basic curiosities are kept alive, then learning to survive for example, will be a natural growth."

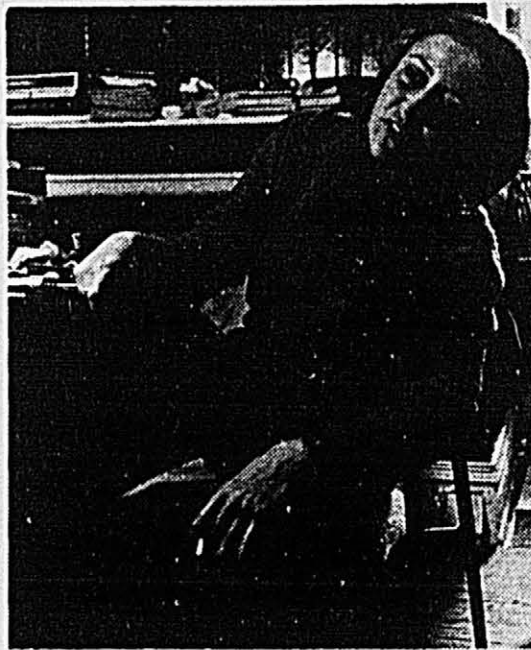
"Are the kids totally involved? Totally. On the first premise, they decide what they want. Some classes are more discussion-oriented than doing-oriented. The kid may be interested in hearing what there is to be said. There are some kids who just sit. From then on, the kid makes the decision that he wants to participate."

"I think the kids are exposed here to more different things, but in the end, as studies of Summerhill graduates showed, people end up in a specific discipline."

"The whole free school thing, not just the Montreal Free School alone will bring about change. Before the Montreal Free School, educational innovation was like talking about Black Power. Now that it's working, the values of education are changing."

"The school is having fantastic reactions in the educational community. Institutions are very much threatened. At Dalkeith School, the principal had an assembly to let everyone know that his school was not the Montreal Free School. It just blew my mind. It was like an apology for not doing what he should be doing."

"I don't promise the parents anything except that we'll give the child what he wants. The prob-



lem is that the kid doesn't know what he wants. He hasn't been given the choice before."

Betty Wright sits on the living room carpet now, playing with the little ones, that is, the five-to-seven year olds. A little girl rambles on with some endless monologue, while another student testily complains of the randomness of the whole narrative.

Later Betty muses, "I do a lot less harm here," and when the students asked her what she did when she taught in the conventional school system, she answers: "I made my kids sit at desks. I gave them lots and lots of homework and only 55 minutes of art a week."

The little kids seem thrilled by the sheer horror of it all.

DOT: "The teachers here didn't want to teach in a public school because they weren't free to teach or be human beings. It's harder to teach in a public school where you're dealing with people's emotions all the time, and you have to remain detached yourself."

"But when schools are smaller, teachers have to redefine who they are. It's a whole identity thing. They ask, 'What right have I to teach?'"

"The teachers here have a negative attitude to power. They dislike being Mr. or Mrs. Power. The students and teachers react to each other's needs. Many teachers tell me, 'I'm here to learn.' 'Good, I say, I'm learn-

ing too, but that's not why you're hired."

"The teachers here make less than half of what they'd make in a public school. The amount of people who applied for the job — it was phenomenal. That's when you find out who teaches to teach and who teaches for a job."

Genevieve goes into Dot Rusoff's office. She is a little girl of seven, and she has been ushered in by a teacher for neglecting to clean up after a particularly messy art session.

There is no scolding here, at least in the prohibitive sense. Instead, the co-ordinator tells her, "If you want to make a mess, that's all right." "But you also have to clean it up afterwards," she points out. A short conversation ensues, and Genevieve goes out to clean up.

DOT: "I think it's true that a kid has to have discipline. I think the child has responsibility and that responsibility depends on his environment. For example, if he has a room at home, he's responsible for arranging it. If he wants it dirty, that's his business. If he shares it, though, he should clean it because others are affected."

"A. S. Neil says in Summerhill that children should play; that play is their responsibility. But where do you draw the line?"

"I know what discipline is, but I don't think I can give it to you in words. There has to be some

controlling force so that people don't harm other people."

"If we impose discipline, we should explain it to the kids. They should, for example, stop making noise out of respect. Not because there's a rule in a void."

"Each person has to work out his own application of discipline. What tends to happen here is that because people are afraid to become authoritarian, they go the other way. They don't exert their own rights, never mind discipline."

"Each woman wrote from an Ottawa free school concerning the expulsion of a student. The idea of expulsion is insane. The child should be the one to decide whether he fits into the school. There are kids here who don't behave the way we want them to, but you have to work with it, not against it."

"Of course, the easiest way for an organization not to have a problem is to get rid of that problem, but if the organization wants to help, the problem must be faced. To what extent you can jeopardize the school is something to be decided on an individual basis."

"Corporal punishment makes an assumption that someone is right and that another person is wrong. Who are we to judge? I can't even discuss it. The only thing people have to gain by corporal punishment is their own power and the fear of the child."

The chatter of happy school children: "I wanna be a seagull so I could fly away."

"I'm gonna go to a pool hall, find a man and run away."

"Find a man or a big putz. That's what she wants."

DOT: "Kids are a lot different here. Here they're all very pre-occupied, the older kids, verbally, the younger kids, physically. There's a lot of wrestling which some public schools would get nervous about."

"Sex? That's our generation's hangup. Here we talk about sex as well as electronics. Both have the same validity. There are no formal classes on it. That doesn't mean it's less important or more important."

"A few of the older kids are into drugs a lot. They talk about it more than they do it, I think. One boy told his teacher he took drugs because he was bored."

The kids are aware of the dangers, but they really don't know about it. Drugs are very much their own trip. They're not interested in other people and older people. We talk to them about the over-indulgence of drugs.

"The youngest kid who smokes is 10, but that's a result of his family environment. The drug experience can play a useful role in forming their character."

"Kids here don't read very much. We're still trying to figure that one out. I think it's a curious question. Most educators and older people get very nervous when they hear that the kids don't read. The older kids are eager to talk about topical things, but reading - that's a different thing. It's more difficult and harder for them to do."

Nick speaks; It's a lot better here than in other schools. You're free to do what you want to do. When you talk about slave work, I do less here. I've done more this year than I did in the whole of last year.

Jane speaks: You don't learn as much stuff here, but you learn about you. I think learning about you is more important.

DOT: "I keep thinking I should be saying profound things. It's easier for me to do things than talk about them. We're doing a fairly intensive thing on anthropology. We have a kid from the States doing it. She could never do it anywhere else."

"We're getting into a media thing. The guy has a perception bag which can be played around with. Now he's starting to do trips. He went to the CBC recently."

"We have a girl who does creative dance. Gaston does the history of Quebec. Someone else does ancient history."

"And in science, the little kids are into electronics, and there is some physics."

"It's not a conscious academic idea, but the kids here are constantly making choices. They find more questions, they don't find many more answers. In public schools they learn facts because too many questions are scary and the teachers are still working the answers out for themselves."

"I think we determine progress here in terms of openness and involvement. We perceive people in different ways and we see if the kid is involved in different ways. It's a very uppy-downy kind of thing."

"I think the kids learn self-discipline in the school. All discipline should come from within. In conventional schools, you learn like an animal. You learn by remote control. The discipline comes from the teacher. You have to decide things for yourself here."

"Report cards are a joke. You can't tell what someone else has learned. You can't tell what's in other people's minds."

"Report cards are a joke. you kid has absorbed. It doesn't mean that it's part of his internal system and that he can use what he's learned. Progress can't be measured in people."

"Parents are consulted on a regular basis. With smaller kids, it's easier to evaluate. You can tell the parents if they're counting numbers or reading."

The chatter of happy children: "The little bastard!"

"Fuck off!"

"The little bitch!"

A boy of six with a wet cigarette butt runs gleefully down the central corridor of the house. Smoking under 10 and outside designated areas is prohibited, so the butt is confiscated within 30 seconds.

DOT: The child learns to cope with situations a lot faster here. Every mother whose kid was here last year says he's more socially mature.

"We're evaluating our system all the time. The basis for judgement is how people react, what the feedback is. The first week it was incredible. One mother said, "Don't worry, it'll change," and sure enough, she was right. Things can be very involved here, and then go through a bored period, and then the spurt of energy will come again."

"The children will fit in very well into society later on. The whole question makes me angry. Because the kids have had a chance to be themselves, they'll do what's expected of them. They may not like it, but they'll do it. They'll have had the chance to release themselves."

"And I don't think their curiosity will die in this school. I don't think this will be a fluke: the school is very much the child's world."



A LIST OF THINGS WE NEED AT THE FREE SCHOOL

Office Supplies: desks, filing cabinet, typewriter, mimeograph, slide projector, paper, stencils.

Math: milk bottles, measuring tapes, measuring cups, clocks, beads, blocks, popsicle sticks, abacus, geoboards.

Household: chairs, tables, carpets, lamps, curtains, stools, lumber, bookcase, cushions, carpet sweeper, vacuum, cutlery, plates, cups, pots, mops, brooms, rags, hangers, pails, cots, couch.

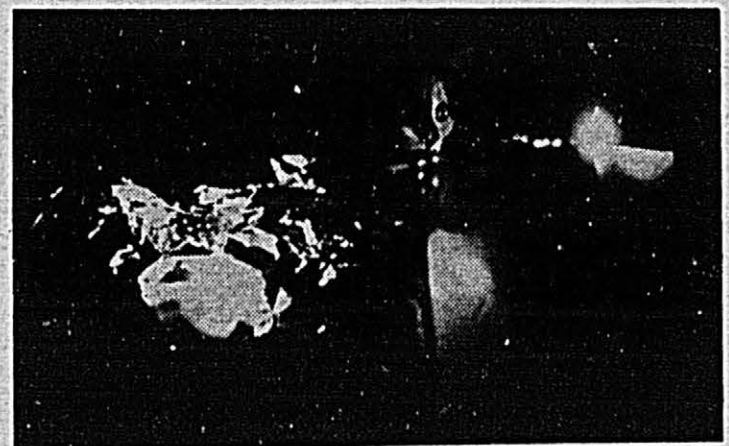
Books: atlas, dictionaries, science books, story books, scrapbooks, crossword puzzles, cut-outs, reference books.

Toys: dolls, sporting goods - baseball, hockey sticks, blocks games (monopoly, checkers, scrabble, wiffleball, etc.), kites.

Drama and Music: old clothes, records, recorders, record player, tape recorder, sheet music, radios, cameras, film, harmonicas and other instruments.

Art: buttons, drawing pens, jars, newspapers, workshop tools, (nails and screws), wool, plasticine, fabrics, tape, wallpaper, brushes, scissors, paste, shellac, easels, pottery wheel, butcher paper, tracing paper, newsprint, paper bags, blueprints, construction paper, tissue paper, silver paper, sketch books.

Anything else you can think of would be welcome.



I like the twinkle in its eyes
The spot on its nose
The young look on its face
While it spies at the candle
The stripes over its eye
The fuzzy arms
The spot going down its arm.

Pat Delany
Age 10

The Beautiful cat near the candle looks so mysterious and intelligent as all cats do, he enchants me. The Beautiful cat has beautiful ears, and a Bestful nose and beautiful whiskers, but most of all he has enchanting eyes.

Jane Affleck
Age 13

This cat is a lonely cat and very cute. He watches a candle because it is the only light. The candle amuses him. The candle keeps him company. Since there is no one home he enjoys the hours away. He falls asleep next to the candle enjoying himself.

Matthew Preuss
Age 11

THESE POEMS BY STUDENTS AT THE FREE SCHOOL ARE COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE PHOTO.

Sanitorial		SCHEDULE	
WO		P.M.	JOBS
BRIAN KEVIN ALLISTER GASTON, STEVE	1		BASEMENT: MAIN ROOM - CLEAR OUT GARBAGE SIDE ROOMS - RETURN TOOLS TO PLACE
HOLLY MATTHEW SUSAN MARIAHNE DOROTHY	2		KITCHEN: WASH TOP OF STOVE SWEEP FLOOR WIPE TABLE AND COUNTER WASH LEFT OVER DISHES PUT LEFT OVER FOOD IN GARBAGE BAGS, FILL, PREPARE GARBAGE FOR PICK UP
JOZIANNE PAT ROBERT TODD ALAN	3		PIANO ROOM: - CLEAR TABLE SWEEP FLOOR RETURN ALL ART SUPPLIES TO CUPBOARD
DEBBIE NATASHA MICHAEL	4		GEOGRAPHY - ENGLISH ROOM: RETURN BOOKS TO PLACES SWEEP FLOOR
GREG PETER JANE	5		ELECTRONICS, MATH, SCIENCE ROOM: RETURN ALL EQUIPMENT TO CUPBOARDS AND SHELVES SWEEP FLOOR
WARREN SANDY NICK	6		HALLWAYS: SWEEP RETURN GARBAGE BAGS TO KITCHEN, TOCHETTY

DANCE

REFLECTIONS

by lyn oxenford

Social dancing has always reflected the spirit and attitude of mind of the times and today's image speaks the truth also.

This huddled, overcrowded mass we see on the t.v. screen, moving aimlessly without definite direction or rhythm, diffuses an aura of hopeless indecision in which so many of the present generation move.

The sudden unanimous clutching of each couple together to weld themselves into a tighter group shows their uncertainty and terror of loss of identity.

The complete freedom of taboos has bereft them of the excitement of challenge and rebellion winning their apu in the sight of the loved one.

Dancing now mirrors a chain gang and one can only view it with deep piety and a fervent hope that the image will soon be reversed. This has happened in every other century so why not in the twentieth. The same stimuli are there — or are they? Let us examine this case.

Dance — a repeated pattern of movement, is the dictionary definition. The poets give a more spirited picture which may have been true in their time but is certainly not the case nowadays. "On with the dance — let joy be unconfined". Anything more joyless than the t.v. presentation of youth dancing, it would be hard to imagine.

There they stand, with glazed eyes and blank faces, while an aimless shuffle indicates a token tribute to the music. They do not touch each other — why should they? Dance once meant a gratification of the senses, and this is cancelled out by the modern conditions. What can each dancer give to gratify the other?

Sight? They are dressed alike in rough materials, no sensuous brocade or supple satin or even a skirt to mark the difference of sex. If there is a dress, the

limbs underneath are firmly encased in the chastity belts of tights and breifs, which do not encourage seduction. I don't say it should — I just say it doesn't.

Scent — whether lavender water or Je Reviens — has always been recognized as an aphrodisiac. Cigarette smoke or grass are all the unfortunate youth gets now. Sound is abundant but many eardrums are not capable of hearing anything but the throb and blast of other drums. "Trip the light fantastic toe". No, Much more likely, that toe is glued to the ground by chewing gum.

So modern dancers are denied everything that made dancing, for centuries, the most enjoyable sordid pleasure. It used to be almost the only time a young couple could talk alone with each other; not overheard by the older generation. Now they are always free to do this, so the thrill has vanished.

Gorgeous young men of the Elizabethan period sprang high in the air repeatedly, spinning round at the same time to dance the Galliarde. The spirit that impelled them to explore the New World and to chase pirates for gold, could sustain them for three quarters of an hour of the most vigorous leaps even when

hampered by the tight and padded clothes, stiff rich stuff and heavy shoes, they were, however, advised by a book of etiquette of the period, to take a large handkerchief so as not to bedabble the onlooker, with your sweat.

This dance had no set order of steps; quick decisions had to be made, depending on the dexterity and physical stamina of the dancers to such an extent that Queen Elizabeth 1st observed that she would "trust as her Lord Chacellor one who planned a first class Galliarde".

There are many more examples to hammer this point home. The Troubadors first were responsible for the idea of couples dancing, together instead of all the dancer's mayhem. A line of circle. This idea was popular with the young. After one Court Ball in the 17th century a newly born baby was discovered on a sofa. The following evening every Court lady appeared lest it should be suspected that she was the mother. Today they would all be queuing up for social benefits. The joyous return of the young English gallants to their king and Court in 1668 expressed itself in the Coranto. The tripping steps and gay music culminated in acting out a wooing scene which finished in a

strip tease. Their society was frankly and unashamedly immoral and obsessed by sexual pleasure and the dances all displayed these qualities. It was, in one way, a natural reaction after the years of Puritan rule when even Maypole dances and mince pies had been forbidden and all the theatres had been closed.

The 19th century waltz rose to popularity from the fact that, for the first time, it was permissible for the man to put his arm round the girl's waist in public. Today he can go to bed with her and cause less comment than that dance did.

After the 1914-18 war, a tremendous wave of enthusiasm for dancing overwhelmed whole populations. The years of static and confined life in trenches demanded the satisfaction of violent and prolonged movement. Perhaps no dance has ever had the universal popularity that the Charleston achieved. It's frenetic, jerking movement, the compulsive beat of its music, the novel instruments of its dance bands, even the way it demanded new fashions of short, fringed skirts that showed off its steps to the best advantage, hypnotized the ballrooms for a decade. It ushered in a new era of equality between the

sexes. For centuries, the girls part in dances had been the more restrained steps plus an admiring pose while the man showed off with the flashy leaps and bounds. Not in the Charleston! If anything the girls steps were more frenzied than their partner's, certainly their activities were equal.

Of course in the present era there are many more outlets for physical energies, games and sports, than in earlier ages. Opportunities for these exist equally for both sexes. In many cases, they can only be fully enjoyed by young people. But can one say they express the spirit of youth? It's uncertainties? Its yearnings? Its aspirations? Its satisfactions?

Dancing has fulfilled this unique function — nothing else has taken its place — it is still filling it even if the picture is an unhappy one, (because sadness is a large part of youth) for dancing contains elements that can be expressed in no other way, elements that fill a fundamental need in both sexes. When the time comes that youth has something else, some other certainty or happiness to express, we shall still see it when they dance. May it come soon.





LE GROUPE DE LA PLACE ROYALE

by fiona reid

Modern dance is a sensitive art: it actualizes the abstract, the non-realistic, the organic. Modern dance is a form of this decade, by its nature lending itself to an individual interpretation by the spectator. Any one movement can evoke a multitude of images and can be translated by the audience in a number of ways. A modern dance that is successful may be so subtle that it suggests rather than represents.

Le Groupe de la Place Royale was founded in 1966 by Jeanne Renaud. She continues to head the company with assistant director and choreographer, Peter Bonham. Bonham, born in Rochester, New York, received his training in classical ballet and dance with leading companies in the U.S. before joining Le Groupe. In talking about their art, Le Groupe displays an aura of commitment and honesty of approach. They aim for the fresh and spontaneous, but while also examining the merit of their work.

Early in its history, Le Groupe performed at the Youth Pavillion, Expo '67; presenting a group of dances choreographed to an original musical score. This was televised on the CBC that winter. They continued to employ outside artists as a part of their work, and have since performed in Ottawa, Montreal (at Place des Arts, and a summer session at Centaur theatre), and throughout Quebec.

There is a core of some eight dancers that has been with the company since its founding. Mary Formolo, born and trained in Chicago, is an outstanding dancer, and also teaches dance at McGill. The company itself has extended its work beyond the realms of performance by forming a school for anyone interested in dance. The classes are held at their location at St. James St. and McGill, near Place Victoria.

The dancers have a conception of dance that is manifested in their teaching as well as in their work as a performing group. In a discussion, each of them em-

phasized how the discipline of modern dance leads itself to individual creativity, whether it be a choreographer, performer, or students of dance. Each appears to be working towards the stage where a performance shows a freedom of expression rather than an accomplishment of technique. The art cannot communicate without the technique, but technique is not the art.

The Groupe has also worked with film and slide projections, integrating them with performance. Most recent, was a pas de quatre with two nude dancers on screen and the remaining two on stage. Television has also been explored by the Group attempting a multimedia experience. This has resulted in the recent broadcast on Les Beaux Dimanches of a work entitled "Cérémonial du Corps" which has been very successfully received.

In a discussion with the dancers, a question of technique comes to mind: is the artist alone in his understanding of the relation of technique to individual expression? Many people, it seems, feel cheated as an audience if the technique of the performer is not obviously displayed for no loftier reason than "Professionalism". The concept of Le Groupe is an ambitious undertaking on the part of each dancer to find a meeting point with the experimental arts in Montreal.

At present, this seems next to impossible: Montreal audiences are not yet prepared to support the artists' self-inflicted challenge to grope in the dark and share this process with the spectator. Le Groupe de la Place Royale is not a polished company; rather, it is alive and growing and always aware of the relation of other media to its work. The final choice as to the direction of so-called 'non-traditional' forms of expression rests with the spectator.



THE EXCELLENCE OF HARVEY WALLBANGER JR.

by j. hartley wattington

Dear Harvard, Harvey Wallbanger Jr., age 17, of 429 Mangrove Bay Rd., has asked me to write you a letter of recommendation supporting his application for admission to your college next fall. No one else, it seems, is willing to recommend Harvey, which just goes to show how few people recognize excellence when they see it.

I am not going to resort to the usual perjury, which you probably expect in letters of recommendation, and tell you that Harvey's mastery of Greek irregular verbs, impeccable table manners and singular dedication to extracurricular activities mark him for a future of dazzling eminence. Harvey's peculiar excellences are so rare among today's college applicants that it would be criminal not to tell you quite candidly about them.

Frankly, about Greek verbs, Harvey knows next to nothing. Even his English verbs tend to buckle under the pressure of formal composition. A glance at his academic record — monotonous battalions of C's, broken here and there by a forlorn D — will give you a clear idea of how Harvey feels about verbs, as well as Archimedes Principle, the laws of thermodynamics, quadratic equations, and the Canterbury Tales.

It is clear enough from the record that Harvey has protected himself with great cunning against tyrants who tried to litter his mind with the sort of knowledge most adults spent years trying to forget. Thanks to his successful resistance he brings you the finest gift it is possible to present to a university — a pure mind, unused, untouched, unscarred by the educational production line. A mind ripe for wakening.

This is not all. You should note particularly Harvey's extraordinarily healthy lack of interest in extracurricular activities. Through 12 long years of schooling, he has never joined the stamp club, never mutilated truth or taste for the school newspaper, never tormented his elders in Glee Club activities on the school stage, never ranted and raved as a sergeant-major in the cadet corps.

After school one day I ran into him as he was about to enter a burlesque house. "Harvey," I asked him, "why don't you spend your afternoons at the high school debating society learning Robert's Rules of Order? You know how Harvard likes its applicants to show an early interest in public life."

"To do that," Harvey ex-

plained, "I'd have to take time out from my education," and he went into the burlesque house to observe if memory serve me LOTTA LEG perform an ancient dance.

Despite many obstacles placed in his way by schools, Harvey has achieved a wellrounded education. Aside from familiarity with ancient dance, he has become expert in the care of tropical fish and has assisted competently at the birth of two litters of cats. He drives with confidence, spends with ease, and does a devastating imitation of his father throwing a scene at the dinner table.

Harvey has learned something more valuable than the distinction between the indicative and the subjunctive moods (of which he is totally unaware). He has learned that it is ridiculous to decide at 17 what he will do when he becomes an adult.

"When I'm 40 years old," he asked me recently, "why should I have to spend my days sitting around courtrooms because some kid decided at the age of 17 that I'd have to be a lawyer?"

I mention this, Harvard, only because if you ask him what he plans to do with his life, he is likely to tell you he wants to be a FRISBEE. Do not assume that he is being juvenile. This is merely Harvey's polite way — he is exceedingly polite to older people — of reminding you that people who ask juvenile questions usually get juvenile answers.

Of all Harvey's superlatives, the most commendable is his indifference to proving his excellence. "If you want to get into Harvard," his father told him at the age of 6, "you'll have to get straight A's for the rest of your life."

Young and pliable, Harvey pursued A's for a few weeks. Then he observed that many of his fellow first-graders were pursuing A's with such intensity that they were coming down with gastric ulcers. And he saw others being led away for psychiatric treatment. After that, Harvey never pursued an A again.

"The way I look at it," he told me recently, "if I make a big deal out of proving my excellence in order to get into Harvard, I'll either be a physical wreck or a very unpleasant person by the time I get there, and I won't enjoy it."

Today, at 17, Harvey is a fine physical specimen, notably free of neurosis. He is full of good humor, gentle intentions, affection for life, and indulgence for his less fortunate schoolmates

who have shattered genitalia and psyche in the pursuit of A's.

He is capable of feeling humble about not understanding the subjunctive mood. If he did understand it, however, he would be incapable of feeling arrogant about the accomplishment.

Can Harvard fulfil its obligation to the nation if it denies Harvey the privilege of higher education and consigns him, instead, to feed cannon? I think not. Consider, Harvard, the contributions that Harvey will almost certainly make to humanity.

Indifferent to pedagogy, he will never take up scholarship and start producing those incredibly dreary and irrelevant scholastic books written to win professional fame and tenure. With Harvey Wallbanger Jr., Harvard will lighten humanity's burdens by at least six unnecessary books.

Indifferent to the flaunting of excellence, Harvey will surely never enter politics. And so, with Harvey, Harvard will assure itself of at least one graduate who can be relied upon not to visit yet more taxes and wars on mankind.

Harvey's admirable lack of brilliance makes it certain that he will make immense contributions to human happiness by never becoming a Wall Street lawyer, an advertising executive, a Secretary of State or a world-renowned psychiatrist.

Harvey's absolute incompetence at science argues its own case. Thanks to Harvey, Harvard will produce at least one graduate who can be counted upon to make life better by never building a bigger computer, or synthesizing a deadlier nerve gas.

Not accept Harvey Wallbanger Jr.? Harvard cannot refuse him. In years to come when the class of '73 reunites at Cambridge, Harvard will feel mighty bad as the old grads get up one by one and boast that it was Harvard that made it possible for them to inflict unreadable books, taxes, wars, lawsuits, beer commercials, bigger computers, more pollution and deadlier nerve gas upon humanity.

On that grim day Harvard will feel proud of itself when, at least, Harvey's turn comes to speak, and he rises, and says, "I guess I'm the only fellow here who hasn't made the world just a little more unbearable. I might have, with proper encouragement, but thanks to Harvard I learned early that there's a place in life for everybody, even for a few who refuse to do their worst."

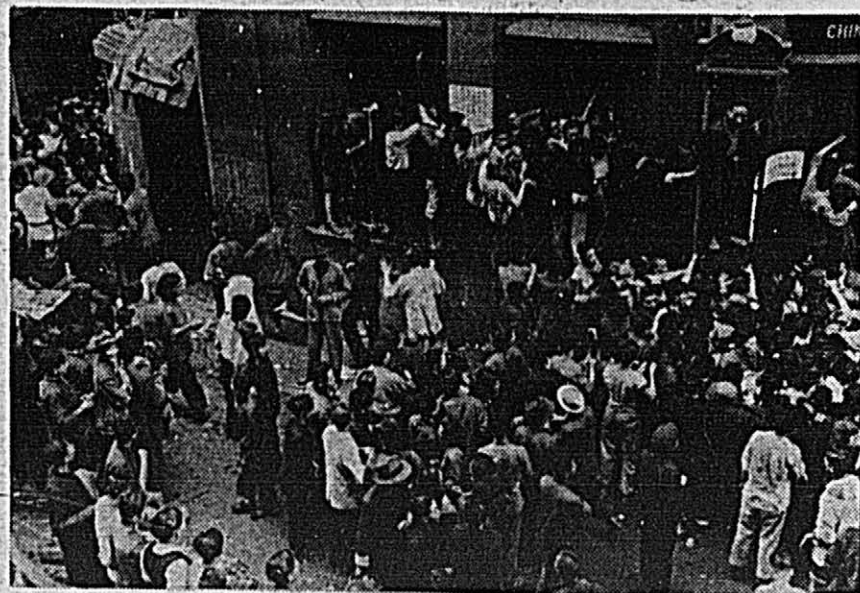
Sincerely yours

Harvey Wallbanger Sr.

SAM TATA

THE END OF AN ERA — 1949-52

**A SHOW OF PHOTOGRAPHS -
SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY -
UNTIL DECEMBER 31st**



I am not an historian, I am a photographer. Somewhere in his 'Man's Fate', Malraux talks of "Shanghai, the living heart of China... where the destiny of China was being decided." That was in 1927. Once again it was being decided in 1949, and as a photographer, I recorded a fragment of those momentous times and the human condition that prevailed.

Shanghai in 1949 was a city in chaos, uncertain of the present,

fearful of the future. Peking had fallen to the Red Army and the sweep of revolution relentlessly moved southward. With the surrender of Nanking and the impending departure of Chiang Kai-shek and his Nationalist government for Formosa, fear in Shanghai turned to panic.

People tried to leave the city by any means and its streets became clogged arteries jammed with traffic. Flight took on a nightmarish pattern, because, in

reality, there was nowhere to go. Radical students, black marketers, and suspected communists after summary trials like something out of Alice In Wonderland, were swiftly condemned and shot.

In July several parades were organized by the Communists to glorify the New China, and students at the forefront performed Yang-ko or peasant dance hailing the Liberation Army. The Army had come a long way since

1933, the year of the historic Long March, one of the epic retreats in the annals of mankind.

The sense that history is being made, comes only in retrospect. When events are moving swiftly, the photographer reacts to varied situations which motivate him to make his photograph. My particular concern has always been people in context of our times. In China, life is lived on the streets and much of my Shanghai work leaned heavily in the direc-

tion of the man in the street.

My camera served as a notebook recording perhaps three of the most eventful years of my life. I was a witness to a great historical change, a world shaking event — Shanghai 1949-1952 — when the Red Star was being fixed firmly over China.

- Sam Tata



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DYLAN MYTH - NEW MORNING

There are two Bob Dylans. One is the man who writes songs and makes records. The other is all the legends and stories we have created about him and his talents. To know anything about Dylan you have to separate the two. For Dylan and his music have been tied to our collective experience for so long that we tend to overestimate his importance.

This isn't an attempt to tear him down, but to demolish the facade. The Dylan legend has reached such awesome proportions that the created figure has become both the greatest musician and the finest poet of the decade. Why is this? Are we that starved for a hero that we had to create a man that combined the talents of Woody Guthrie, Hank Williams, Walt Whitman and Elvis Presley. Has the Dylan image been overmerchandized losing the human beneath? Why are you reading this article? Is it because you saw Dylan's name at the top?

A role is sometimes self defined, and it was Dylan himself who started the mythological process that became his legend. Bobby Zimmerman from Hibbing, Minnesota who wanted to be another Buddy Holly, and came from his frat house to his first gig wearing white bucks became Bob Dylan, the legend that ran away from home a multitude of times, wore a cloth cap and faded jeans and who hitchhiked to "Green witch" village to sing to his idol Woody.

Zimmerman became Dylan through a complex process of role definition, and peer interaction. The name was changed because Z wasn't sho biz, yet the apocalyptic tale of Dylan's origin boosted sales of Dylan Thomas' books. I think Dylan was true to his music; I don't think he ever consciously changed his sound to fit the times. While the audience might chart each stylistic change under particular labels as folk singer, folk poet, protest singer, and country stylist, he has always been a performer of Dylan songs. How many of us can see past the image into the tunes? We should deal with the songs, not the singer, but the more we want to know about Dylan the less important the music becomes.

Greta Garbo found that the best way to be constantly thought of by your fans and complete seclusion, and Dylan has proven her right. He is inaccessible and stealthy; he's hidden his past and cloaked his opinions in ambiguities. His only major interviews have been exercises in futility. A series of quotes, but without a scraping away of the protective covering.



Fans savor every bit of information about him; gossip and rumour are as valuable as fact. For all that he's provided them in four years was three public appearances and the same number of records. Want to make money, get involved with Dylan some way. His records sell in the millions, so do the "bootlegs". Posters, movies and books with his name on them sell just as well, and some smart operator is cleaning up with a pirated edition of *Tarantula*, his unpublished novel.

Adulation is an improper climate for assessment, and Dylan's recent work has suffered from blind acceptance. For me, *Self Portrait* was a massive failure, doubly embarrassing because of its length. Those who could justify it by saying it was "satire" or that I couldn't understand it because I didn't know "where Dylan's head is at" told me more about themselves than the record. Every artist who I've spoken with has listed communication as his most important function, and *Self Portrait* didn't do that. It was a failure.

But I'll never fall into the

other trap and demand that he return to his earlier stylings. If we don't like what he does, it's our problem not his. In similar instance I might prefer Ray Charles R&B to his current pop song & strings setting, but I can no more tell him to change than I can tell him how to dress; it's his life and his songs. The same goes for Dylan. He's a developing artist, and if he wants to put out something I feel is second rate, what of it. But no one's going to tell me I have to like this second rate stuff just because it's Dylan.

Which is why *New Morning* (Columbia KC 30290) is like a sun rise after a dark, stormy night. It's a new morning for Dylan, and a new lease for his creative powers.

I was originally going to start this piece by saying: "Well Dylan's finally recovered from his motorcycle accident", but then I realized I'd be doing the very thing you can't do; shackle Dylan's work to your conception of it. The record has to be defined on its own merits, without superfluous crap and its the non musical verbiage that you have to scrape away. I like *New Morning*, I think it's the best 1p Dylan's done in four years, but I don't think it reaches the heights of amphetamine anguish that were *Highway 61* and *Blonde on Blonde*.

Reflecting his countryside concerns there is a sparseness of expression unlike the old days when image was piled upon image; and phrase onto phrase until the song rocked with unreleased energy. He's married and a father now, and his relaxed state is reflected in his compositions. Only in "Day of the Locusts" does he move into an urban environment, and as this happens the wording becomes more pointed and deranged.

One of the labels that his fans pinned on him was "poet", but Dylan never claimed to be one.

He's a songwriter, and his sense of song overrides all considerations. Dylan grew a voice along with his beard, and when it combines with the musicians of the set the product is 12 top-flight songs.



I'll never understand his fascination with Nashville. Perhaps it's a symbolic link to the Sun studios where his early Rockabilly idols cut their sides. But Nashville is little more than New

York South. *New Morning* has the feel of a New York session and is directed by that one man recording date, Al Kooper. It's more noticable for all those instruments prefixed "electric" than David Bromberg's soft, bucolic dobro. There's that harassed sheen that comes from professional musicians doing their job that was missing from the last couple of Dylan sessions; a tension of creativity.

Just because you record in Nashville doesn't make you a C&W singer, and the Dylan-Country singer myth has to be demolished. Listen to records by real country pros, Eddy Arnold, Hank Williams, Johnny Cash even Kris Kristofferson and notice the difference. As a matter of fact take Kristofferson (*Monument SLP 18139*) as an example. It's an excellent lp that's been influenced both by the older traditions and later, angular stylings like Dylan. Kristofferson (composer of "Me and Bobby McGee") has an excellent lp because he's a C&W songwriter, and that means one thing. He writes stories. Even if the message is obtuse and suffused with "modern" frills it still has a beginning, a middle and a moral. Simple tales of loneliness, travel, injustice and drunks that have carefully delineated heroes and villains, like a 19th Century novel. But Dylan writes modern prose: themes built up through inference, life glimpsed for a second with no solution; Dylan writes songs not stories. He might sing Country music as he interprets it, but not Country&Western.

Vision involves seeing what's really there, and *New Morning* is a Dylan optical aid. No amount of academic analysis can make up for bad music, and this album certainly has little. *New Morning* isn't a masterwork, but it proves that Dylan the performer is improving. He's getting out of the country and on the road again, and we should reciprocate by listening.

We can even anticipate what will come next.



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COVER - a print by IAN MARK ECHENBERG.

News Release

There will be a non-sequitaries of Yippie-anarchico-psychedelic devotional workshops held over and above the holidays and which should be released next semester. Contact yourselves.

The Supplement is always seeking creative writing, graphics, and ideas - mail literature or come to see us. We are located in the basement of the Student Union, 3480 McTavish, room B41, tel. 392-8921. The Supplement is published every other Friday by the McGill Daily.

CELESTIAL REPRESSION BLUES

andrew

CELESTIAL REPRESSION BLUES

NATAL NEW YORK

Did the Indians of Manhattan sell out?
Or did the wampum merchants sell out Manhattan

financial cerebrum of the chosen World?

Beschwöre!
Immer regnet
Immer tauch'!
Immer trocknet
regnet
tauch'!
trocknet
Immer!

Repent!
forever rains
forever dive
forever dried
rains
dive!
dried
always!

AZTEC BUREAUCRACY

only you can prevent rivers
attend all water vessels

only you can prevent water metaphors
expose all bleeding hearts

tat tvam asi -
only you can prevent
(happiness)

Die Lebensmode einer Angstfabrik (an Buni u. Hermann Hesse)

Ein Bildrätselfstück liegt
Im heißen Nebelliebe

es wird von Augen, manchen Augen
gemacht
und lässt sich gucken
(intranslatable)

"the problem
is not within the trap
it is within the trapped
ones" Wilhelm Reich
The Murder of Christ

and
"then they take them
to the factory
where the heart attack
machine is strapped
upon their shoulders
and then the kerosene
is brought down from the hillside
by insurance men who go
check to see that no one
is escaping to -
Desolation flow"

"rejoice rejoice you have no choice" Crosby Stills etc



THE SUBURBANITE

jonathan dai charles

PARTITIONS FOR INFINITY

jonathan dai charles

Just another call to freedom
led me beyond this country's core,
and beyond each immaculate age,
To the peel of the moon.

So here I am walking
in the Museum of the Earth
grasping the aura of endeavouring deceit,
That illumines the treasures of another age.
Here are one ruler's rubber boots
which he wore walking in the East,
And there his walnut shoe-box
steeped in those same silky seas.
A freighter stands shamefully in rust;
it tried to save the labours of the walkers
by stretching all countries like elastic
into one juice-less mold.

Past sunken boughs drunk with clotted leaves
Breathing evening glory's death
I slid in my dug-out canoe:

Past the water-weeping cauliflower trees
Under the macaroni lianas
Over the over-wet toadstool huts,
To dreamy suburbia.

Before a bank of rubbery mud
I gouged my canoe into rotting logs
And sunk my feet into the weeds' claws:

Slippery and leaching like bloodied tentacles,
Then dismembered myself from the muck
And saw a wasted door slowly yawning
Ahead, on the bank.

Mordred's hacking cough beckons my greeting
Holding tight to a stained glass bottle of webs
Rinsed in the urine of a mud-caked cupboard:

I cannot see anything, anywhere
Through my worn-out wooden eyes
Slowly steeped in mediocrity
In dreamy suburbia.

I turned back before entering
To look at my own land

Sighing and moaning now for forty years:
The greens and browns cut open with blacks,
Which once were gay and bright to me,
Then I nod and know I must enter
And be kind to the people.



ANXIETY

jonathan dai charles

After lunch he reads the door-bell
And anxiously sips the door:
Missing so late, he wonders why
there is no question.
The buzzer pressed, he forgets
legality (and propriety),
rushing to the visitor,
buttoning up his shirt,
and finding an ally,
He sits in fixed neutrality.

THE MORAL OF THE STORY IS, IF YOUR DAUGHTER WANTS TO BE WAYWARD

janina szlamp

it's okay, growing pains
nothing more
my father used to say
when he'd think of me
walking the streets, out looking for trouble
nothing more
give her a week or so, you'll see

as a matter of fact, he died
my father
after a week or so of sleepless nights
wishing that his kid could be all those things
if at parents want their kids to be

no
not at all
just want me to be all around happy for once
nothing more
he's dead and
it's okay
please



YOUR SLIP IS SHOWING LADY

janina szlamp

come on up to my place
some guy will ask me
for a drink
sure I'll say looking to give the guy half a chance
I can walk in smoothly
and sip on somebody's home-made poison
knowing what I'm in for
praying that I'll be wrong
sickened I can rush out
head high, back straight
(a real lady)
wishing I could turn tables on all the bastards in this world
(just a kid)
slow down, keep an even pace
give the guy all the time in the world to dash up to you
and apologize
saying it was all in poor taste
forgive me
let's start again

they don't they never will
run like hell kid

lazar sarna

ONE THE ONLY PICTURE WE COULD
FIND WAS THE ONE OF THE
ORGAN-GRINDER'S MONKEY,
DEAD FROM EATING TOO
MANY NICKELS FROM THE
TIN CUP. THERE'S A PIC-
TURE OF THE CUP ON
THE OTHER SIDE .

I wait for that special drop of rain.
A single leaf
is left for a message
under my windshield wiper.

— M. NEWMAN.

SOMEONE ONCE
BUT THAT IS ALL

c. waggin

UN MAUVAIS RENDEZ VOUS

yoshinori oiwa



A white hair in my black hairs.
I haven't find the second one
Yet.
The doubt about my youth leaving me
Without ever visiting me
stays with me.
"I won't miss my youth," I say
In a quiet late summer night bistro
me sit almost sinking.
The sentimental chansons stir my remembrance that
Once I left Home, where I was young.
"I wouldn't miss it either."
Dorys whispers in a nature woman's voice,
Across whom two pretty husky frisky girls anticipate
In the blooming air of receptiveness and explosiveness.
I could never let go myself
To caress the heat of a young female yet.
Old Dorys, who made me weaker and weaker
In waiting, is still more attractive.
She has the sensually liberated woman's coolness.
After the two girls with supple breasts and bustling legs
Have vanished triumphantly with their muscular beaus,
We too leave as modestly as we came.
We both are touched by the life's doing that has brought
us together again
And decide to touch lips with lips in a shadow.
Dorys kisses harder, so that I can wait for her longer.
But I do long for the calmness in which
Past and future somewhat receded so as to create a
brimfull time.
From now on, she must kiss me more and more pas-
sionately.
"Till next summer."
"I'll come to see you in a few months," says she.
She has spoiled my Saturday night;
I could have seen the kind woman in the beer hall.
As soon as I see Dorys off,
I am going to...
My books,
Feeling old.



Have you ever had
a nightmare?
a distant foreword to the song
you live tomorrow
"a rumble driven by the evening tide"
composite of your moans
tearing at your mind
sometimes?
that strikes you
with the mournful sound
of a wild wind
shrieking through darkness
brings
visions of the Grendel
tearing men apart
and blood
or falling down on stakes
driven through your heart,
howling your death shriek
till all the ruffians in hell
stop to listen?



EPILOGUE I

by ted chertaf

i fit no more.

fires that flicker
and die unto death
burn cold in a later life.

and so it has come to this:
a shallow sunken visage;
relics of an embrace
no one can recall.

the door is shut fast
else cold winds from the east
chill and kill
the brittle and broken bones.

i feel form no more.
i seek instead some lost spirit
to open the zephyr door.

to catch a glimpse
of the now distant past
is all that remains.

two strangers
i once knew
hold each other



THE LONELY WANDERER

by penny leavitt

With hands entwined
And intermingled souls,
They bade each to each
Goodnight;

And their faces breathed
Softly upon each other
With hair brown on gold
A honeyed mass.

They conscious of the other,
Felt the warmth of minds
Harmonized and bending
To beauty.

Drifting together in
In the waiting night
Towards the breach of
The lonely wanderer.

He took each separate
Into his land of sleep
And dreams that they
Might too become a
Lonely wanderer.

With hands intermingled
And souls entwined,
They bade each to each
Goodnight.

by patsy stewart

Roughly my hand
On a record envelope paper liner or whatever
At the height of not quite insanity
(It escapes me now)
Romantically visualizing
A nearly perfect likeness of your face
On each of my fingertips;
However you may (justifiably)
Overlook my flowers and birds and music
And our colour
And my voice and your voice
And your most unforgettable fingertips
And the inside of my wrist runs out
For you.

by ariel clark

No. 5

Put me

on the cross

being

particularly rotten

I

want to be annulled in your love

A word of warning

though

vulnerability

has always been my most successful
disguise

so

when I whimper

stamp on

me



A Game of Touch

by mary swaine

After reading Hugh Hood's latest, *A Game of Touch*, we decided to phone him up in order that we might rap. We talked principally about fantasy and fantasy-lives, as the core of Mr. Hood's books is essentially a liason between two "levels of reality", the fantastic and the "realistic".

The element of fantasy is never directly apparent, "that's why I feel a sense of kinship with Fellini, because he too turns ordinary appearances into nightmares. I think that's why I think of myself as a surrealist" said Hugh Hood. "Actually, perhaps Canadian writers in general are driven to fantasy and imagination". In *The Camera Always Lies*, I tried to show how movies influence people's lives and personal fantasies. I meant it to be about violent fantasy, the equipment for which is gained by living in a large American city. The movie, about a disembodied girl, stars a potential suicide. The director of the movie uses her actual story in the movie itself. I think movies in general are mass-fantasy through mass-participation."

Mr. Hood was surprised that we noticed the element of fantasy in *A Game of Touch*. "As most people," he said, "think it's realistic. My stories are supposed to serve two purposes, like Fellini's movies."

We asked Mr. Hood if the Game of *A Game of Touch* was literally a game of the interplay of fantasy and reality. "The Game is actually a tryptich," he replied, "It deals with sexual games, politics, and football, all of which are carried on along the two levels. A political person, for example, can only get through what he does by constructing fantasies about what he's doing. How can anyone write a law for millions of people without seeing himself as some sort of hero of a glamorous story?"

Do all law-makers, then we asked him, have Hollywood complexes? "Yes, I would say always. Political figures are heroes

in the same sense, and function in the same way, as hockey players do, in the minds of the people-men in legislature as public figures." What about lawmakers who aren't public figures, we asked him; would you accuse them too of heroic fantasies? "Well", replied Hugh Hood, "take Laporte, he was a lawmaker, and not a public figure. John Turner, on the other hand, is a good example of what I mean. He has (as I referred to him in *A Game of Touch*) a "movie star" aura.

Would you call then, we asked, a national identity having public figures with movie star images? "That's too general. But I can tell you what a lack of national identity is: it's having no myths which can be exaggerated; no heroes. What the heck is a myth, anyway? The Kennedy story. But to identify a national image with movie star public figures would over-simplify. All national identities have myths of course. Ours would be those of iniquitous Ottawa, and Louis Riel, etc. Strong national identities are usually centered around a single, central myth. In English literature, for example, it would be Arthurian stuff."

Mr. Hood told us that fantasy was an essential part of his life, and indeed, of *Man In General*. "Every man has a terrific capacity for imagination. Look at children's art, for example. Like *The Children's Art Program* at Sir George is trying to keep the kids from forgetting how to express themselves. And that's why I don't think that people like Blake were on drugs; Blake was just a very intense visionary in the realm of religious experience.

"Ultimately", he said, "society itself has a religious significance. It is, I believe, only workable, bearable or liveable when its values are in the divine. God lives in history, though that's not, I suppose, a very modern thing to say. A common social means of realizing the value of this given history is by making stories: like the grandmother

who said, "How can I know what I think until I hear myself say it?". Shakespeare was the great story - teller of the Tudor Period, and the creator of the Elizabethan Myth. What would Henry V be without Shakespeare? the thing authors do is give people something they can fantasize about. And what we need, among other things, is an interest in Canadian life."

Is that, we asked, why you write about Quebec? "That's partly why I teach at U. de M.; it's a terrific observation point. Last year, when Bill 63 was passed, Parizeau, Moran et al, would all meet there, and they are French Canada. (It's also good for your French.)

"The most notable thing about Canadians, is their conscientiousness. I was at some meeting in Haifa, Cyprus, and all the Canadian delegates were terribly conscientious. Canadian writers never take an interest in avant-gardism literary expression. They're just conscientious. In that way, I suppose, *A Game of Touch* is typically Canadian, in that no one gets what he wants, but everyone gets something."

"I think" Hugh Hood continued, "Canada is as good a place to live as anywhere you'll find. Two weeks ago in the *Star* I said that if Quebec feels it must separate, fine, let's do that. Soviet collectivism might be the best thing for Quebec for the first five years or so; you can't fly in the face of people's aspirations. I don't think Levesque's option is dangerous or revolutionary, even with the War Measures Act, we can say pretty much what we want, and no government in the world will let you be violent, at least I can't think of any. I write about Quebec because I think living in a place is valuable only so far as your relationship to the place is significant, more than as a sum of your own personal acts. It has to have meaning. Also, I like to talk."



THE MAIDENHEAD OF MAN PRE-COLUMBIAN SCULPTURE

by john bandiera

"Get back, get back, get back to where you once belonged" - The Beatles.

If you are one of those who laments the loss of innocence, who wishes to revive our dying gods, who yearns for the pure and untainted (and don't we all?), then the Godard Lefort Gallery has an exhibition just for you.

There have been many trends in art toward primitivism of one sort or another. This has repeatedly shown itself to be an impossible ideal, for although western men might employ primitive modes, their themes are dominated by their own cultural prerogatives. It is rare that we find art which has remained free of the influence of a more advanced culture. Despite the current flurry of speculation over a possible Egyptian influence (Thor Heyerdahl recently sailed the Atlantic in a Papyrus boat), pre-columbian (before Columbus) art is generally considered to have developed independently.

The works of pottery and sculpture which are currently on display are startling remnants of a complex and thoroughly enigmatic middle American (Mexico not Kansas) civilization. They are primitive and naive yet they do constitute a pure, unadulterated strain of native art.

Most of the pieces date from approximately 200 A.D., and one might wonder why they are not in a museum. This is primarily because the museums have more than they know what to do with as it is. For this reason they are available to the public at relatively low prices.

In terms of the duplication of real appearances and proportions, the sculptures show little, if any

sophistication, yet there is nonetheless, the feeling for objects as possessing true volume and form. The sculptures give a definite impression of "thereness" and massiveness. This is, of course, the result of the primitive handling of the stone medium.

Even the vasework incorporates designs and patterns which are meant to accentuate the bulk and form of the vase itself not simply to be attractive on their own. This sense of form and mass is very similar to the Egyptian concept and when one considers that the Aztecs were also pyramid builders there is some reason for believing that the theories of Egyptian influence are not all that incredible.

Certain of the sculptures are effective when viewed from various angles other than simply frontally. Various pieces are also not so purely massive and demonstrate a tendency toward smooth modelling. These progressive trends relieve somewhat, the general weightiness of the figures which tends to become oppressive.

The showing involves both religious and secular works. They project a timeless inorganic mood and no sense of change or of human passion or emotion is to be found. Some of the faces on certain figures are strangely evocative but I feel that this is only a manifestation of my modern western mind. It is impossible to ever comprehend the workings of an Aztec mentality, yet the overall tenor of the showing points to a desire for emotionless massivity probably to achieve concrete earthly manifestations of divine conceptions.

(until Dec. 31)

Raven

Creator of the World

A BOOK BY RONALD MELZACK

review - Rick Heybroek

Raven is a series of Eskimo legends, retold for children, of all ages, and revolving around Raven the incomparable hero and bumbler.

It's a difficult book to review well for a number of reasons. First, because children's books are always hard to handle without falling into the conceptual morass that separates the very young from the thirteen and up-set. No matter how nifty the Pooh or the Butterfly that stamped the fact is that what you see in them now has little in common with what you saw in them even eight years ago.

It's difficult secondly because of the inordinate number of questions it raises—questions both intrinsic and extrinsic to Raven itself. Why should Mild-Mannered McGill Professor Ronald Melzack burst forth into indestructible Print at all? Why should a psychologist doing behavioural work on the determinants of pain want to write for children? How is it possible that a book of Eskimo legends could have been ins-

pired by a trip to Mexico, which is almost as warm as... well, as Chicoutimi?

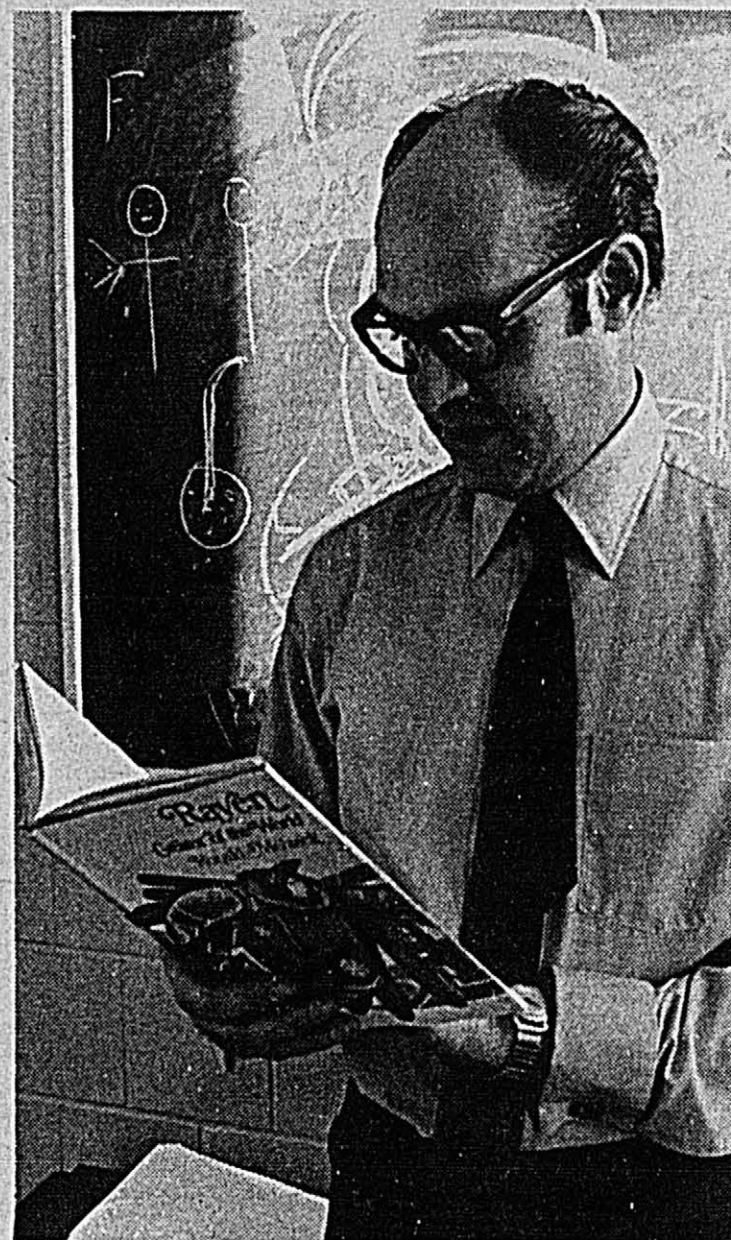
The answers to these questions, the extrinsic ones, are relatively straightforward. I suspect Professor Melzack wrote *Raven* for much the same reasons that Lewis Carroll, the prominent mathematician, wrote *Alice in Wonderland*. At the same time, *Raven* is part of a mission to draw awareness to Canada's indigenous culture, in the same way that Mexico has succeeded in developing its own Aztec legacy. A truly Canadian art-form should, almost by definition, relay heavily on Indian and Eskimo tradition.

The intrinsic questions, on the other hand, are probably unanswerable. *Raven* is a myth-figure, and as such he is basically paradoxical. Although a god, he is capable of some monumental gaffes—which, I suppose, is only appropriate, like the anthropomorphic and singularly vulgar members of the Greek pantheon, *Raven* is

little more than Man's image writ large.

In a number of lesser respects, the legends in the *Raven* cycle seem even more closely tied to particular Greek myths—Orpheus and Eurydice, Theseus and the Minotaur, the Tasks of Hercules—a feature which is due rather to the universality of myth than any bias in translation. On closer examination it appears that cannibalism is at the heart of many of the similarities, but its unlikely that the average six-year old would notice it. At any rate, immortality for *Raven* isn't all beer and skittles.

The book is lucid and well-crafted throughout, and although it shares some of the two-dimensionality of myth, it also has a surprising presence or immediacy I find appealing. In fact, the most difficult thing about *Raven* is giving it away after you've read it.



MEDIUM COOL

Friday Dec. 11,

6:00, 8:15, 10:30 P.M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE
CENTER AUD.

\$1.00

THE GRADUATE

with Dustin Hoffman

Sat. Dec. 12,

6:00, 8:00, 10:00 P.M.

LEACOCK
AUD.

\$1.00

THE GREAT ESCAPE

with Steve McQueen

Wed. Dec. 16,

6:00, 9:15 P.M.

LEACOCK
AUD.

75¢

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JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR ET. AL.

a record review by john morrison

Performing in *Superstar* are Members (past and present) of Deep Purple, Joe Cocker's Grease Band, Lord Sutch, Aynsley Dunbar Retalliation, The Big Three, Jucy Lucy, Quartermass, Merseybeats, Plastic Penny, Nucleus, and 85 piece orchestra and strings of the City of London — by Andrew Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice — DECCA.

I do not want to appear to attack the producers of this "rock opera" as being insincere. Far from it, I think *Jesus Christ Superstar* is an honest attempt by some well-meaning and in some cases first-rate artists to create a work which would be artistic, meaningful, and innovative. As an attempt to interpret one of life's most dramatic stories, the rock opera should be praised. As a work which succeeds in conveying the drama, the excitement, the intensity of the passion of Jesus, *Jesus Christ Superstar* fails miserably. I don't believe this is because the

musicians are bad, or that the story is poor, or even that the music is mediocre (which it is). Rather, it is the very nature of the experiment, a rock opera, which betrays the great effort put into it.

For the vast majority of us today *Jesus Christ* no longer plays a significant role in our lives. By adding a rock beat to a musical and dramatic structure identical to that of the passions and oratorios of Bach, Haydn, and company one is not getting anywhere. This is not going to make Jesus more real for anyone. It reminds me of certain church ministers who after having changed all the THEE'S and THOU'S from their prayers think "At last, the people can relate!" Garbage. It's deeper than that.

If I seem to be taking a religious tack here, it is because I believe that this work is going to be used by the church. You can see it already in the enormous advance publicity the re-

cording has received, not on its merits but on its theme. The recording company has gone out of its way to win church support. Surely this is the last thing it needs if the record is going to be accepted by this generation.

But the album's real failure is inherent in the present-day concept of a rock opera. One gets the impression that too many people are dreadfully hungup on trying to make rock respectable. I won't say that this is the only reason behind attempts at combining classical forms to modern content but this is too often the way it is interpreted. For instance, Peter Townsend of The Who is quoted in the October 1970 *Placedart* as saying, "We wanted to make Rock make itself felt by people who regarded it as non-listenable rubbish. Rock has long been criticized as being only for gum-chewing teeny boppers when it actually reflects youth's dissatisfaction with the ways of today. We wanted to make a serious impact." (Does anyone seriously believe

that rock hasn't made and isn't making an impact?)

Efforts to popularize rock or conversely to popularize more classical forms of music abound and by and large they fail. For example just because some of Jethro Tull's roots are drawn from Bach it does not mean that the Los Angeles Philharmonic is going to really "hit it off" with them in concert.

Rock music can stand by itself and should evolve through its own dynamism. And yet, even B.B. King has added a bunch of dreadfully weepy, sugar-candy violins to his hit *The Thrill Is Gone* and in the process effectively destroys the whole feeling behind the song.

Recently the rock ballet *Tommy* was produced by Les Grands Ballets Canadiens. Those who saw it appeared to be enraptured. I certainly wasn't. Apart from the ridiculous story, the ballet company seemed far too limited by classical considerations. As a result the movements gave the

impression of not being integrated with the rhythms of the music. (For those who would disagree I urge them to see *Le Ballet du XXme Siècle* next time it comes to Montreal. There one witnesses a complete molding of the artist to his material.) To get back to *Jesus Christ Superstar*, this work really shouldn't need an 85 piece orchestra to back it up for effect.

Finally, then, I would say that rock operas, rock ballets, rock symphonies, rock rhapsodies, and whatever else is likely to come along have so far not succeeded. And if some people don't understand rock, then asking their favourite symphony orchestra to groove along with the Fugs is merely going to produce a result unsatisfactory for everyone. This article is not saying don't experiment. I only suggest that new directions in music cannot be found by putting new wine in old bags.



The New Sound of R E C A



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Paul Kantner



That's The Way It Is
Elvis Presley



Steppenwolf 7



World's End-Andwella



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along with Bush
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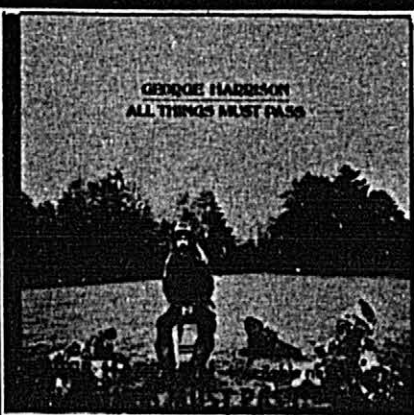
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Robert Jay-Hill and Maurice Podbery in Othello

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We think you're like us. We don't want to spend a fortune just for a brief weekend of pleasure on the slopes far away from the city. We don't like to be confined to one sport. We don't want our recreation to happen at only specified times. No, we want a place to go in the long winter where we can participate in a number of sports at a reasonable price.

If you think like us, read on. We have the place for you.



Recreatheque, a new and massive indoor sports and recreation centre is rapidly becoming the focal point of the social scene in Chomedey and the surrounding area.

The centre, located at the intersection of Notre-Dame and Labelle Blvds is a unique concept in recreation with nothing like it anywhere else in North America.

Indeed the centre has ultra modern facilities for indoor tennis, electronic golf, a golf school, bowling, (duck or ten pins), roller skating, billiards, miniature golf, ping pong, as well as restaurants, meeting rooms, and a bar lounge.

There is also a special ladies daytime program, with nursery facilities available.

General Manager Sam Gewurz (McGill, Honours Economics and Political Science '61) explained that it was the first time that so many different recreational activities had been grouped under one roof.

"We have prime facilities for the whole family, activities are geared to different age groups so that family members can participate in different sports and still

remain together in the basic family unit," stated Gewurz.



"In short," he continued "we have provided a place where everyone in the family can have fun".

Despite the fact that Recreatheque is a private enterprise, and not supported in any way by government funds, the centre contributes significantly to the needs of the community.

Already every Monday night the roller-skating rink is available at low rates to charitable organizations.

Recreatheque also offers schools, fraternities, and private groups exclusive use of certain facilities for social events such as Winter Carnivals, all night dances or other happenings.

When asked about the special programme offered, Gewurz explained that Recreatheque endeavours to plan programmes to meet the specific needs of the group wishing a special programme. Otherwise for individuals, each activity has its own separate price and is open to everyone.

He added that Recreatheque welcomes ideas for group events since the object of management is to help as many groups as possible take advantage of the unique facilities.

General Manager Gewurz explained that among other things a celebrity

Others chased tennis balls over the specially carpeted surface of the six regulation, indoor air-conditioned courts.

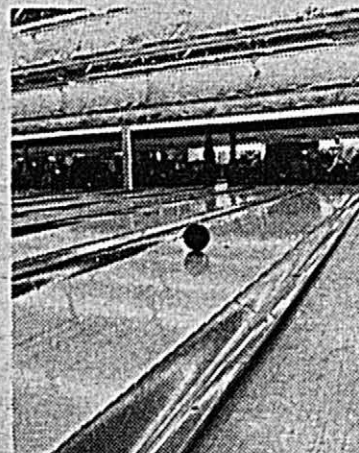
Elsewhere aspiring Arnold Palmers swung clubs at one of the eighteen computerized golf courses, sand traps or putting greens.

The computerized golf course, testing as it does all the techniques of the game can be an exercise in frustration for the unskilled, as both this writer and the Daily photo editor found out.

Together we put on quite

a show, slicing shots madly left and right, into everything but the screen.

Finally sweating, and with our pride totally crushed we gave up at the tenth hole.

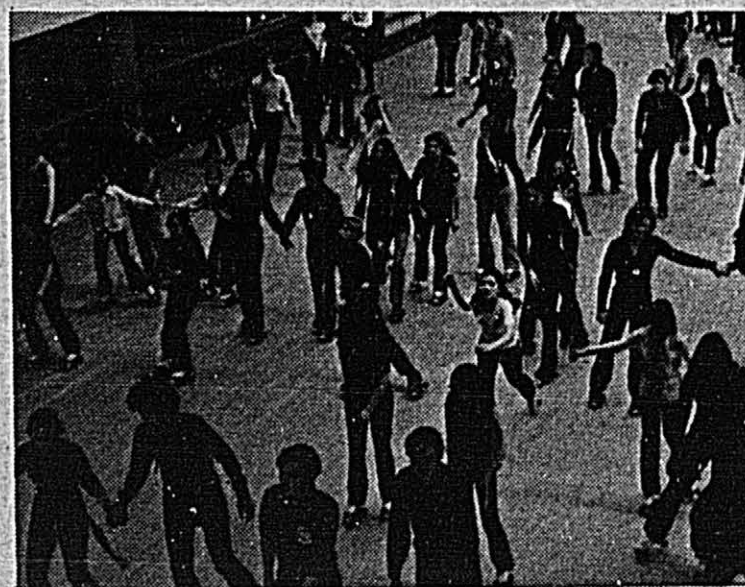


Recreatheque staff tactfully suggested that what we needed was a few lessons...

On the first floor kids sat around at a snack bar watching the more active people trying their hand at bowling at one of the many bowling lanes.

It is hard to define the friendly and exuberant atmosphere of Recreatheque.

Rain or shine, day or night, Recreatheque has become synonymous with year-round healthful family sporting fun.

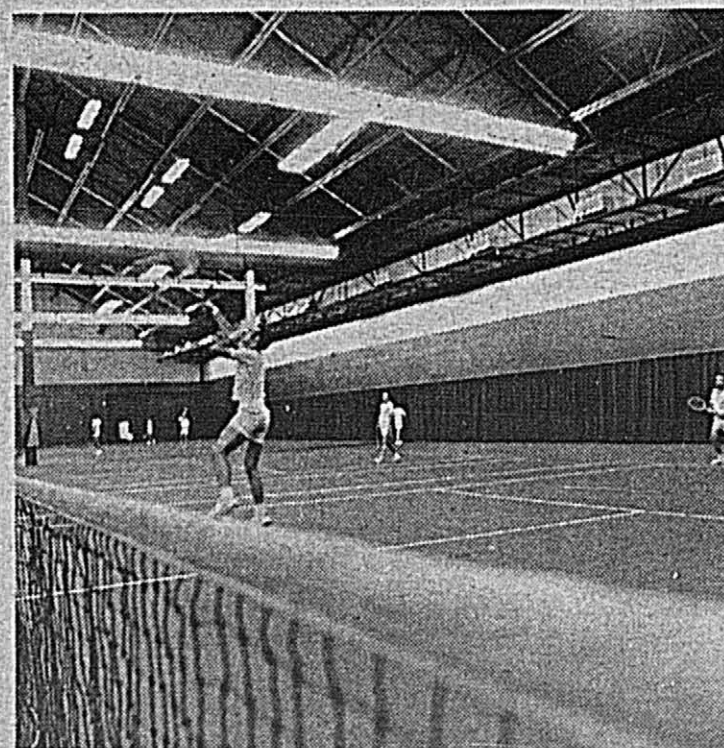


weekend was being planned, where various prominent personalities would compete in diverse events to raise money for different charities.

When the Daily visited the Recreatheque on a typical week night the massive complex resembled a different world.

The building hummed with activity, as people of all ages went about the business of having fun.

The roar of hundreds of skates gliding round the giant rink contrasted with the quiet concentration of people playing at one of the fifteen billiards tables, in the plushly carpeted, panelled wall surroundings.



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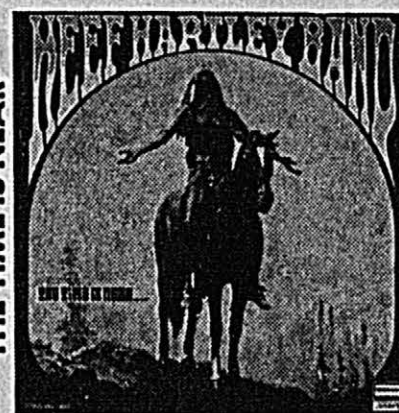
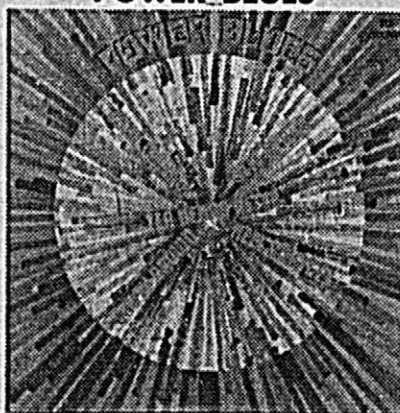


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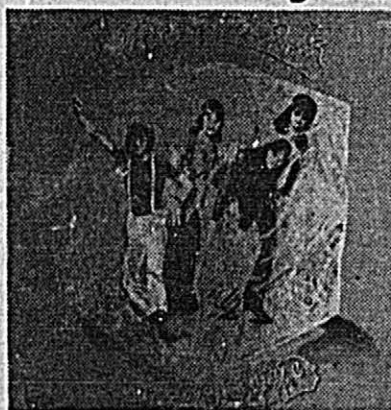
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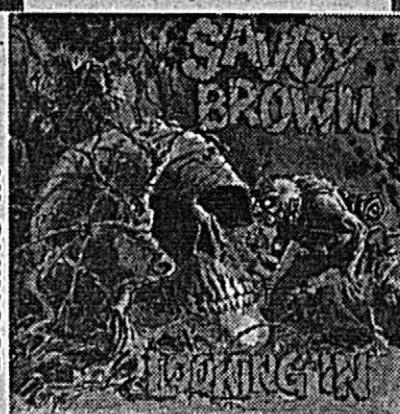
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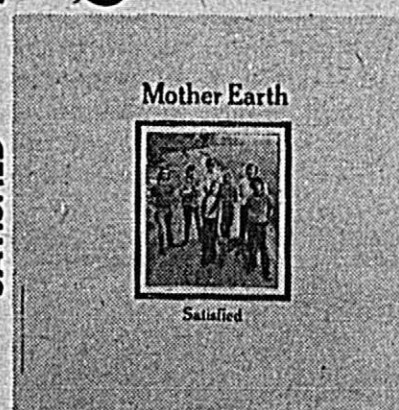
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VIBRATIONS

FRAP: rise, fall, rebirth?

Despite the failure of FRAP to resolve its internal problems or to win any seats on City Council during the October 25 municipal elections, it still remains the only significant coalition of groups opposed to Mayor Jean Drapeau's monopoly of power. The electoral defeat, though more shattering than expected, is irrelevant to FRAP's objectives in as much as electoralism was primarily only a means to inform and politicize the working class of Montreal.

The internal conflict between "moderates" and "hard-liners," over which opponents of FRAP are gloating, may prove fatal to what remains of FRAP's credibility, especially because of the issues involved in the Conseil Permanent's demand for the resignation of President Paul Cliche.

But FRAP is essentially a confederation of comités d'action politique, and acting on the neighbourhood level. They can continue to engage in political action independently, using the central structure of FRAP for the purposes of liaison and publicity, in order to carry out its basic purposes.

The idea of a Front d'action politique originated early in 1970, with a call by the Conseil de Syndicats Nationaux for a "deuxième front" of political action for the worker, on the grounds that "labour is losing with one hand what it is gaining with the other." Citizens' committees had been in operation since 1963, acting in the domains of health, education, and housing, and there was a growing political consciousness in the CEGEPs.

In March FRAP's constitution was drafted. By May le Regroupement des Associations Populaires was approaching people in various working-class districts of Montreal and asking them if they were interested in setting up CAPs. The first congress of FRAP, held August 28-30, elected Paul Cliche, a journalist and CNTU militant, President, and drafted 23 recommendations aimed at transferring the control of services to the people at the district level.

"Democracy... is essentially the people solidly organized by itself, which sends out its own delegates, not to 'govern' it but to execute what it decides." (Pierre Vadeboncoeur)

The ideology of FRAP was based on its version of participatory democracy. Its principles and its proposals for solving the problems of the salaried workers of Montreal in housing, transport, health, public administration, and culture were summarized in the book *Les Saliés au Pouvoir!*

Pierre Vadeboncoeur, a former associate of Pierre Trudeau and Gérard Pelletier on Cité Libre, had expressed his and FRAP's idea of democracy at the opening of the congress: "Democracy, first of all, is essentially the people solidly organized, the people organized by itself, which sends out its own delegates, not to 'govern' it but to execute what it decides."

It was necessary for FRAP to engage in political action on the municipal level because "the salaried workers and their families (80 per cent of the Montreal population) in the image of the Quebec collectivity constitute a majority confined in a minority role."

As the FRAP "Manifeste 70" had stated earlier, "This is why it falls back on the salaried workers to exercise power, beginning with Montreal, and to utilize the municipal lever

as the primary tool of their politics," in expectation of an eventual broadening of scope to political action on the provincial level.

The essentially democratic nature of FRAP's constitution meant that if FRAP City Councillors had been elected they would have had to orient all of their actions to their CAP and could have taken no stand independently.

Each CAP adapts the general FRAP strategy to its milieu on the basis of its own priorities. There are general assemblies of the CAPs at least monthly in order to inform members of progress and to decide on policy. Each CAP sends two representatives to the Conseil Permanent, which is responsible to the general assembly.

This is the basic structure of FRAP as laid down in the constitution; the question of whether practise and theory are the same has been brought up several times, both by radicals of the Left and by supporters of Paul Cliche against the Conseil Permanent which used the constitution as an excuse for firing him.

Until the emergence of the FLQ as a *deus ex machina*, FRAP was riding on the crest of a wave of popularity and was receiving rave reviews from the

Montreal press, which was touting it as the ideal opposition to Drapeau.

On September 26, the formation of an alliance between FRAP and the Park Extension Citizens' Committee in Villeray was hailed by Pierre Richard of *Le Devoir* as a success where the Parti Québécois had failed, a common front with the neo-Québécois — "a clear rapprochement between the active forces among the immigrants and the French-speaking political groups issuing from the citizens' committees."

At that meeting Paul Cliche was quoted as denouncing "the Establishment which has it in its interest to divide the anglophone and francophone workers." It must be noted that the reason that PECC retained its independence and did not merge itself in FRAP was that its predominantly Greek membership objected to FRAP's policy of French unilingualism in the public service.

Beryl Zackon, the PECC candidate, eventually broke with FRAP entirely over the issue of FRAP's statements of support for the FLQ manifesto.

Another factor favouring FRAP in September was the publication of the results of a poll conducted by le Centre de Recherche sur l'Opinion Publique. CROP found that nearly 70 per cent of Montrealers wanted some sort of opposition at City Hall, and that 30 per cent believed that FRAP would be the best choice to fill that role.

A subsequent poll taken by CROP, after the election, and also after the FLQ kidnappings, the Marchand statements, and

CROP found that nearly 70 per cent of Montrealers wanted some sort of opposition at City Hall, and that 30 per cent believed that FRAP would be the best choice to fill that role.

the War Measures Act, showed that awareness of FRAP had risen considerably, that those who wanted an opposition still totalled about 70 per cent, but that those who still supported FRAP had dwindled to 17 per cent, approximately the same as the party's share of the vote in the election.

On October 10 FRAP's leaders made what proved to be a serious tactical error, at least from the electoral standpoint. In a period of growing public hysteria, FRAP declared itself to be in agreement with the objectives of the FLQ manifesto, at the same time expressing its disapproval of terrorism.

After the Laporte assassination on October 21 a statement by the three FRAP candidates in Ahuntsic denounced "revolutionary action" as "not justified in the current circumstances" and "an act of sabotage of the democratic action pursued by various movements operating in the open." The FLQ's action they said, "will have succeeded in consolidating the positions of reactionary forces and in delaying that much more the advent of a new order..."

The same fear had been expressed on the night of October 15, just before the invocation of the War Measures Act, by a local of la Fédération des Travailleurs du Québec, at whose meeting justifiable fears of repression by the government were expressed. There was still official support for FRAP, but condemnation of the FLQ by the union rank-and-file was exceptionally violent.

On October 16 two FRAP candidates, Jean Roy in St. Louis, and Dr. Henri Bellemare in St. Jacques, were arrested under the War Measures Act. They were never charged, and were released shortly before the election, but the damage to FRAP's image was done. Interestingly enough, Bellemare

received the highest percentage of the vote of any FRAP candidate, while Roy also did comparatively well.

The greatest pre-election damage done to FRAP was by Jean Marchand's statement on a Vancouver hotline show, in which he smeared the Front as a "front" for the FLQ. He later backed down from his statement, claiming that he could not speak English properly, especially after Prime Minister Trudeau had denied its accuracy.

The lines of cleavage in the Montreal press were clearly shown by the way this incident was covered. *La Presse* and *The Gazette* both ran banner headlines of Marchand's accusation. *La Presse* printed FRAP's denial of the charges in a little box at the bottom of the page, and

its lead article accused "FLQ elements of FRAP" of plotting to disturb the municipal elections with violence.

The *Gazette* ran FRAP's denial the next day at the bottom of the page. On the other hand the Montreal Star printed Trudeau's retraction of Marchand's statement on October 22, as well as setting down the entire text of what Marchand had said in another

by Arnold Bennett

section of the paper, in order to preserve the context.

FRAP itself was already conceding the election, calling it "almost pointless" in the context of Quebec's "military occupation," but was still urging supporters to register a protest vote.

Cliche claimed on October 22 that two of FRAP's objectives had already been attained — the focussing of attention on the economic and political situation of the salaried workers of Quebec, and the creation of a significant opposition.

The aftermath of the October 25 election showed that there had been "a very high level of abstention in the most disfavoured districts,"... despite Drapeau's declarations....

The aftermath of the October 25 election showed that there had been "a very high level of abstention in the most disfavoured districts," according to Pierre Richard of *Le Devoir*, despite Drapeau's declarations that he had the support of the workers and had defeated the "revolutionary forces" and the "false prophets."

Nearly 66 per cent of the low-income St. Jacques riding stayed home, while there was a high voter turnout in richer areas of the city. The only FRAP strong-

hold in which turnout was over 50 per cent was St. Henri. Seven FRAP candidates polled more than 20 per cent in their areas.

To Richard, in the wake of Drapeau's sweep of the 52 seats, "FRAP remains present as a political force and in this sense will find other means than the opposition role which it could have assumed inside City Hall."

In the Star's analysis, by Jean P. Fournier, a large turnout of voters over 40 years of age, and a low turnout of young voters, was discovered.

Cliche claimed a FRAP victory because of the 15.3 per cent of the vote his party reaped, in comparison to the 10 per cent it had expected, and the discussion of municipal problems and accumulation of FRAP supporters the election had brought.

The end of the election was not the end of the newsmaking ability of FRAP. The latest episode in the drama was the decision of the Conseil Permanent request the resignation of Paul Cliche on the grounds that he had violated the constitution by making public statements without consulting them.

To Cliche's supporters, this was a poorly-disguised attempt to get rid of him for what he said rather than for how he said it, for condemning terrorism again rather than for attempting to develop a cult of personality.

Cliche's supporters demanded that FRAP get off the fence and circulated petitions in the CAPs to back him. Cliche himself said that he would stay on as President until the congress in January; then he would resign.

Cliche's opponents accused him of "trying to manipulate an emotion-packed issue to oust from the organization his opponents on more issues," of using terrorism as a red herring to distract attention from his move to consolidate the power of the "union-based elements in the party at the expense of the community groups and citizens' committees."

The issue is much more complex than one of a conflict between moderate and hard-liner or of democratic constitutionalism and grandstand attempts at a power play. It may be resolved at the FRAP congress in January, or it may split FRAP down the middle and ruin it for the foreseeable future. Whatever the outcome the CAPs will still be around to pick up the pieces.

CAP Maisonneuve is already mobilizing to fight destruction of 4000 dwellings by Bourassa's highway scheme.

Sesquicentennial...

(continued on page 20)

In the Sciences Category:

- A series of conferences on current medical research in September.
- A symposium on pollution in February, sponsored by the Engineering Undergraduate's Society Pollution Committee.
- A seminar on Norman Bethune with speakers scheduled to arrive from Peking.

In the Education Category

- A conference, display, and slide show in late October on present and future teaching innovations.
- A conference in February on education in Quebec-planned by the Faculty of Education.

In the World Category

- An International Arctic Seminar on the environmental, economic, and jurisdictional aspects of the Arctic. Representatives will be present from all countries bordering the Arctic region and will also discuss laws governing the Arctic islands, pollution control, exploitation of resources, and fishing and mineral rights.
- A travelling exhibit on ecology centering around environmental problems such as pollution, the effects of erosion, and man's impact on the natural environment.

In the Humanities category:

- The Principal's Conference, first suggested by Dr. Bell when he was Dean of Graduate Studies, is designed as the major event of the year. It will feature a future-oriented look at science and the arts, and the role of the University in the community.
- A legal conference in September on Nationalism and the Multinational Enterprise.
- Two Birks lectures in October by Northrop Frye and one by W.H. Auden in March. Other famous people to visit McGill will be Robertson Davies, Michael Yeats (W.B. Yeats' son), Arthur Koestler, and possibly Kate Millet.
- "Free video", a video tape happening sponsored by the McGill Film Society

In the Performing Arts category:

- An English Department Production from an authentic 1821 Montreal playbill. The play has not been performed in a century and will be directed by Lynn Oxenford, a world authority on period plays.
- The Premiere of the opera "The Growing Castle" by Australian composer Malcolm Williamson, and the production of a play translated from Latin by classics students.
- A visit by contemporary composer, Burt Bacharach.

In the Publications category:

- Special publications including a special edition of Educational Journal, Union Medical and a History of Athletics at McGill.



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Sesquicentennial: McGill's unbirthday

by Khalid Hasan

Where has McGill been? Where is McGill going? This will be the major theme of sesquicentennial celebrations, getting under way next month honouring the 150th anniversary of McGill University.

Ceremonies will emphasize McGill's role and contributions to society in the past, and future. They will also reflect McGill's internal interests and the university's relevance to modern society.

The seventy-six sesquicentennial events are being coordinated by a special Sesquicentennial Committee consisting of professors, students, administrative personnel, and members of the community. Since the creation of the committee in September, individuals have been working hard to organize the numerous programs planned by students, faculties, and other groups within the university. The committee offers publicity, general advice, and most important of all, funds.

The Fund Council at McGill has advanced \$150,000 towards sesquicentennial celebrations on the condition that the Graduates' Society repay the amount.

The Sesquicentennial Committee has allocated about \$100,000 towards developments of projects and will most probably use the other \$50,000 for administrative expenditures such as publicity, staff salaries, and supplies.

Committee members have noted that there has been a considerable lack of response from students in organizing their own events. "Students and members of the faculties have a very negative attitude," stated Cornelia Vaughan, full-time staff member of the Sesquicentennial Committee. "They do nothing but look at the bad aspects of McGill. However, McGill has its good points and is not dead," she explained.

However, organizers are still optimistic and are hoping that students will still try to initiate projects. Interested students and groups are asked to contact Cornelia Vaughan at 3587 University street.

Participation from individual departments at McGill has been tremendous with all the faculties participating.

The committee has planned two types of major publicity campaigns. First, it will publicize extensively each event in advance. Secondly, a sesquicentennial poster will be sent to 70,000 members of the McGill community in the first week of January, with a list of all sesquicentennial events printed on the back.

The latest schedule of events includes seven international conferences, eleven national conferences, thirteen exhibits, six lectures by famous people. Also planned a variety of theatrical productions, sesquicentennial concerts, and numerous social ceremonies and occasions.

The events are listed under seven sections. A "subject area coordinator" has been assigned by the Sesquicentennial Committee to each of the sections. Highlights of coming attractions for each of the areas are:

In the Social and Ceremonial category

A symbolic flag raising will mark the beginning of the year long festivities, on January 7 in front of the Arts Building.

- A commemoration dinner will be held on March 31st (the official anniversary of the University's founding), as well as the unveiling of portraits of former Chancellor Howard Ross and former principal H. Rocke Robertson.

- A special reunion for all graduates will take place in October.

- A mammoth "Open House", in the first week of October will open McGill to all visitors. Special displays will be set up by most faculties and departments. Whether or not this event takes place depends on the co-operation of the students.

- An "Oktoberfest", the major social event of the celebrations, featuring a mixed media presentation, rock and folk groups, concerts and a casino hopefully to be held in Man and His World's Biosphere.

- A fall convocation and the dedication of a new tomb for James McGill.

(continued on page 19)

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Who is Jean Drapeau?

by Ze'ev Ionis, Alwyn Katz
and Esmond Choueke

Joseph Jean Drapeau has been mayor of Montreal for fifteen years. Some say he has done much — Expo 67, Metro, transit systems, Place des Arts, and now the Olympics — but he has also avoided crucial areas — housing, labour relations, social welfare and pollution control.

A federal by-election in 1944 first brought Drapeau to the public eye. He ran at the time on an anti-conscription ticket for the Bloc Populaire, a strongly nationalistic group. Although he was defeated, he never again left the public's attention.

In the early fifties, Drapeau received much publicity for his function as co-prosecutor of the Caron vice-probe. In 1954, a few days after the results of the probe came out, he ran successfully for the office of Mayor of Montreal. During his first administration he spent much time cleaning up a corrupt and inefficient municipal government and police force; by the time his crime-busting term of office ended in 1957, he had followed up the probe by changing Montreal from a so-called "haven of vice" to a clean city.

"Montreal must be a lively city. But within the limits of the law. And the law's limit is large enough to allow a lively city", said Mayor Drapeau when he first entered office.

Anti-vice campaign

Drapeau's anti-vice campaign occupied most of his time during his first administration. He had little to show besides it and was swept out of office by Sarto Fournier, leader of the Liberal Party.

During the liberal administration Drapeau broke from the Civic Action League, which had successfully supported him in his first campaign for the mayoralty. Along with the seventeen others who left with him, he formed the Civic Party of Montreal (CPM), with which he has been associated ever since.

Drapeau was elected again in 1960 and has consistently swept every succeeding election. His popularity broke all records this November when he gained a total majority in the City Council, giving more ammunition to those critics who have labelled his aspirations as dictatorial.

The Civic Party's 1960 campaign was as clear and precise as their campaign ten years later was confused and disorganized. Drapeau emphasized the Liberals' poor housing record and the urgent need for a municipal subway and mass transit system. He created a momentum and charisma all his own, one which has never left him. Riding along on the liberal, somewhat relieved atmosphere following Duplessis' death, Drapeau and his party gained a majority in City Hall.

Ringmaster Drapeau

Drapeau's achievements in the 'circus' fields have been so

well publicized it is hardly necessary to detail them now. He accomplished the miracle of Expo 67 in four years' time, although many experts denied that it could be done. He gave Montreal a living arts centre, Place des Arts, which rivals in beauty and quality the best art complexes of the world. The Metro, the quietest and most efficient subway of the world, has connected widespread areas of the island and is planned to be further extended. Drapeau also built the Metropolitan Boulevard, the Decarie Expressway, and the Decarie and Turcott Interchanges. And he awakened the rest of the world to the city of Montreal.

Unfortunately, Drapeau did not accomplish as much in the less glamorous areas as he did in the spectacular. The pollution level in Montreal, which has only recently become a news

item, has always been distressingly high. It has frequently crossed the legal danger limits, which many health officials have labelled as inadequate. Although from fifty to one hundred thousand housing units are needed desperately in Montreal, only 4500 have been built. Unemployment is constantly rising, and the plight of social welfare families is gradually worsening.

And of course, taxes have been consistently rising in an effort to keep pace with the budget, which has been increasing phenomenally to fund the glamour projects and schemes the Drapeau administration has undertaken. The budget of 1969 stood at two hundred and seventy-five million dollars, by far the largest for Canadian municipalities. The per capita debt of Montreal citizens has also risen tremendously during the

Drapeau administration: from two hundred and twenty-eight dollars in 1960 to four hundred and sixty-nine dollars in 1969. The absolute debt has grown, until from 5%-12% in 1969 it stood at 24% of the yearly budget last year.

The allocations in the 1969-70 budget are not as encouraging as they might have been either. Of that two hundred and seventy-five million dollar budget, seventy-three million was allotted to pay the interest rate on the city's eight hundred and fifteen million dollar debt. This is the city's largest single expense, and this is where the high costs of borrowing to support Drapeau's grandiose schemes really affect Montrealers.

Buying culture

Although the large sum of thirty million dollars was as-

signed to leisure and cultural projects, in reality only one-and-a-half million ended up in recreational facilities and the parks of the city. A whopping million of the remainder went straight to Terre des Hommes.

And for low-rent housing, public health, and social welfare projects, the city allotted a grand total of eight million.

A recent Université de Montreal study indicated that 40% of the Montreal population had not once gone either to Expo 67 or to Terre des Hommes. When this fact is linked to the lack of construction of low-rental housing units in the last decade, it is clear that the needs of 30% or so of our population are not being met.

It seems that the priorities of the Drapeau administration need re-orientation. The strain of the Olympics on our already pressured economy is liable to be disastrous in the long run, even though it might initially decrease the level of unemployment and cause a momentary boom. Much like Expo 67, the possibilities of decline and collapse after the Olympics are high, and the actual depression may be far worse than it is now.

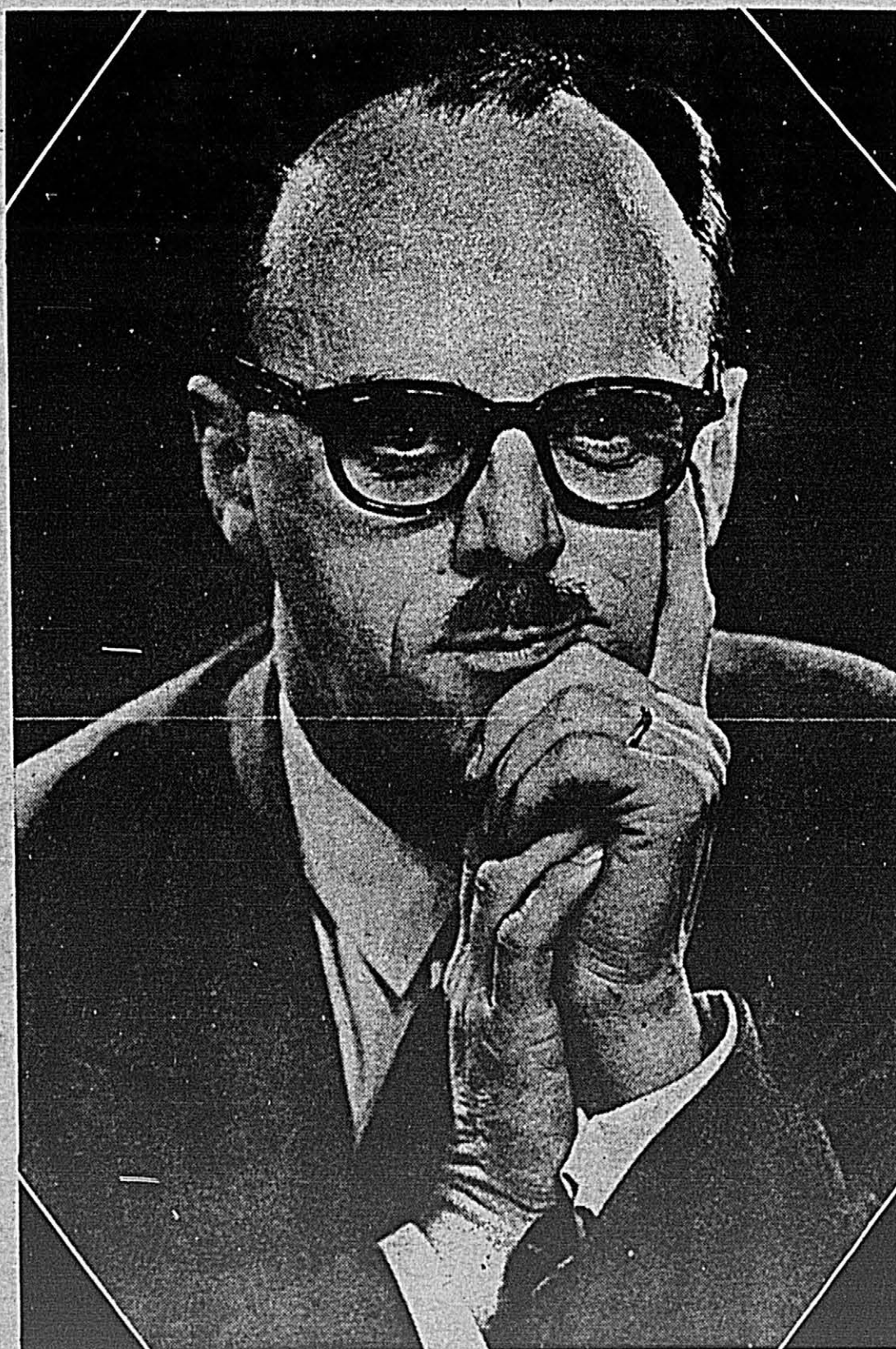
Future uncertain

It is unfortunate that Mayor Drapeau himself seems to have no clear idea of the future. His recent campaign, characterized by extreme vagueness, was based mainly on his personal charismatic appeal and his past record. His handling of the Cross-Laporte kidnapping situation was designed to gain the votes of the terrified many.

The future looks even more foreboding when it is remembered that an inexperienced man holds the position of City Executive Committee Chairman. Gerard Niding does not seem to be having an easy time as Lucien Saulnier's successor. As yet, his public image is rather weak, as was underscored a week ago at his first press conference when large numbers of the press did not even bother to make an appearance. He is clearly one of Drapeau's yes-men who will support Drapeau in all major policy areas and will only be dragged in front of the TV cameras when the mayor has had news.

Drapeau and Niding give as their priorities for Montreal the subway extension, water treatment, housing, tourism, an integrated police force, Man and his World, and the Olympics.

Drapeau has accomplished some dramatic things in the past, although to the detriment of large segments of Montreal's population. Faced with the new and increasingly worsening old demands on the mayoralty of Canada's largest city, he and Niding will have to begin to work for Montreal — not so much in the headline-grabbing circuses of previous years, but in the duller and more vital 'bread' issues.



Jean Drapeau in 1954

Council: in a word, \$\$\$

by Nigel Gibson

For Students' Council it was a term of balanced budgets, election hassles, and constitutional flops.

Under the watchful eye of the austerity-conscious executive, Council spent the first two months trimming down the budgets of practically every club and society to Internal Vice President Kevin O'Connell's specifications.

O'Connell drew up a balanced budget, a first in Students' Society history, and limited every club and society to a 10% increase in expenditures over last year.

Council mercilessly dissected one budget after another, and for weeks Council meetings were filled with the indignant complaints of those feeling the pinch.

In total about \$80,000 were slashed from the previous years budget, and some activities such as Winter Carnival were cut altogether.

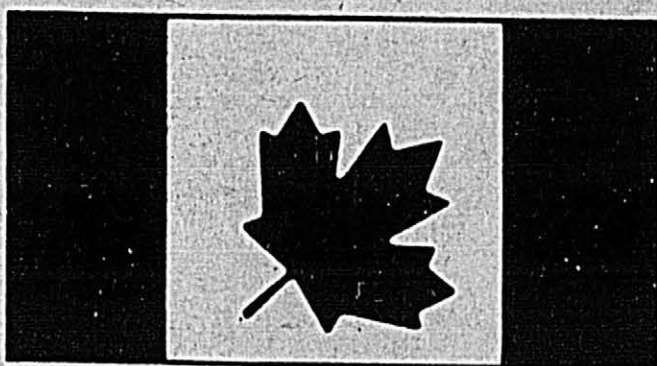
Other activities such as Old McGill and the Red and White Revue were only approved after their organizers convinced Council that the activities would pay for themselves.

Council also came out strongly in favour of the projected student co-op after the executive insisted that construction of the residence would solve many of the Society's pressing financial problems.

Student employment always received top priority, and requests for part time work for students went out to the heads of the different faculties and departments.

Ten bursaries of \$150.00 each were created for needy students, an increase of seven over the previous year's budget, and some activities such as Winter Carnival were cut altogether.

A number of new groups became official members of the Students' Society including the Women's Liberation Movement, and the Anti-Imperialist Workers League.



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Invisible activism aids undergrad societies

Despite an absence of visible activism, most McGill undergraduate societies have managed not only to retain interest, but also to achieve an increase in general participation.

Some of the societies, the Music Undergraduate Society, for example, have been involving themselves in a great number of on and off-campus activities.

The main reason that the involvement of student societies has not been very obvious is the lack of cooperation between them. Each Society appears to be an entity

by Donna Balkan

unto itself, completely isolated from students in other faculties.

There are several explanations for this. Some societies, such as Commerce, believe that the students in their faculties have different needs and beliefs from others on campus. Another problem is that McGill campus is spread out over quite a large area, and students from different faculties rarely share a place where they can meet one another.

Students from different undergraduate societies rarely attend the same classes, and there is little inter-disciplinary mingling between faculties. This situation must be corrected before there can be real cohesion within the university as a whole.

ASUS activities

The largest student society on campus is the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society. Mark Gold, treasurer of the ASUS is disappointed in the lack of interest shown by Arts and Science students. Gold believes that students are apathetic "because they think they are rendered powerless due to the structure of the University." ASUS meetings are bi-weekly and open to all members of the Society, but there is very little participation from outside the executive.

The ASUS is in the process of establishing several activities which will benefit students. One of these is the proposed tutorial programme, which should be ready before the Christmas holiday. The aim of the programme is to inject vitality into the teaching process.

Students will be able to evaluate their tutors, and the tutors evaluate students who participate in this programme.

The ASUS also plans the establishment of a revolving loan fund, by which needy students will be able to pay tuition and other expenses.

The executive of the ASUS hopes there will be no change in the structure of the organization after the Arts & Science Faculty split. The ASUS intends to negotiate for student representation on all committees affected by the split, for and, in the selection of the new deans of Arts & Science.

The ASUS has a relatively large budget to work with. Much of the money has been devoted to financing many on and off-campus societies and organizations. The Society finances all departmental student unions, including Anthropology and the Sociology Student Unions.

Other groups that have been financed by the ASUS include the Committee for the Defence of Civil Liberties, Montreal Women's Liberation, the Black Students Association and the Nova Scotia Fishermen's Strike Fund. The Society has also aided projects such as day care centres and high school student unions.

Of all the McGill undergraduate societies, the ASUS contributes the most to off-campus groups and activities. Mark Gold explains, "A student cannot operate solely within the confines of the University. To do so is a basic neglect of social responsibility."

CUS Sensitizing

For a society containing only five hundred students, the Commerce Undergraduate Society has been quite active in recent months.

One of their main activities has been the promotion of Encounter Groups involving Commerce students and business executives from different companies. The encounter group experiment with Shell Oil executives was successful in its developing worthwhile bases of communication between students and members of the business community. The executive of the CUS believes that it is important that students become more aware of businessmen as people, and not just as a mass of unthinking "capitalists". More encounter groups will be formed later this year.

CUS has held its own activities since the beginning of the academic year. A special Freshman Reception programme was held for Commerce students in September, in order to get Commerce freshmen in touch with what was going on in CUS.

One of the chief CUS concerns at present is a Commerce Days programme to be held in February, consisting of seminars, speakers and workshops for commerce students.

The Management division of the CUS has set up several committees; one of the most important is the Student-Faculty Relations Committee which aims to improve relations between students and staff. A Library Committee, as well as several others, has been set up.

The CUS is in the process of planning a yearly reunion of Commerce graduates in order to keep alumni in touch with each other. A Graduation Dance is also planned.

"It will be a different commerce faculty in the future," states CUS president Norman Vilner.

Engineers are snobs

One of the ideas that the Engineering Undergraduate Society is trying to get away from is the notion that professional engineers have no responsibilities except to themselves. The Society wants especially to emphasize the relevance of engineering to society as a whole. One of the activities carried out by the EUS to achieve this goal is the establishment of a Pollution Committee, which is in the process of collecting data on pollution. The main purpose of this com-

mittee is to look into how engineers can help in the fight to better our environment.

The EUS is keeping up the age-old tradition of segregation from other faculties. The members have established their own photography club, stamp club, and ski club as well as other EUS-run extra-curricular activities. "Engineers are too snobbish to socialize with the rest of campus," Peter Letai states.

Besides the activities mentioned above, the EUS has other plans in the making. A constitutional committee is to be set up to revise the EUS constitution.

Provision has already been made for greater student representation in the EUS with the establishment of a Lower Year Council which will look specifically into the problems of engineering students in the CEGEP programme, and which will give these students more of a voice in the running of the Society.

The engineers also doing their share of contributing to the community and the world as a whole. They were involved in the CAN-SAVE programme (Canadian Save the Children Fund) which will give more young people a chance to obtain higher education. The EUS is also sponsoring its own Blood Drive in February as it has in previous years.

One of the smallest undergraduate societies on campus, the Physical and Occupational Therapy Undergraduate Society, has also contributed its share to campus activities. Recently, a fudge sale was organized to raise money for the Faculty.

One of the major concerns of P & OT this year is the student exchange between McGill and Queen's University. P & OT president Sheila Reid believes that last year's exchange with Boston University was quite successful, and she hopes for the same success this year.

One of the conclusions that P & OT students arrived at through this exchange was that McGill's facilities and courses are greatly superior to those at Boston. The executive of P & OT believes that these exchanges are a good experience for students, as it gives them a chance to observe hospital conditions and teaching programmes in other cities, and to look into the possibilities of working in these cities after graduation.

P & OT will also be doing its bit for the community when it holds its Christmas Party which will provide gifts for the less fortunate at the University Settlement.

Chicago plays with MUS

One of the most active student societies this year has been the Music Undergraduate Society. The Faculty of Music is comparatively close-knit, with approximately 450 students and 100 professors and music instructors.

Twenty-one MUS sponsored concerts have been held before Christmas, and approximately forty more events will take place after the holidays.

It is impossible to list all the activities that have been held by the MUS, but certain highlights of the year need to be mentioned.

The MUS sponsored a con-

cert in conjunction with the CBC featuring the renowned pianist Aline Van Barentzen and the Baroque Trio of Montreal.

A first in the MUS, music students will be cutting a record with the rock group Chicago, and a concert will be held with the Montreal cast of Hair.

January, February, and March will be exciting months for members of the MUS. January 8th, a percussion concert will be held, the first of its kind at McGill. February 23, the Faculty of Music will achieve another first, the sponsorship of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra at the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium. Also in February is the Canadian premiere of Malcolm Williamson's opera, "The Growing Castle."

In March, the "Theatre du Jeune Quebec" will be holding a multi-media concert, entitled "Love Through the Ages". On March 10th the MUS is sponsoring the Ars Antiqua de Paris, who will perform a concert of Renaissance and pre-Renaissance music.

The MUS's philanthropic endeavors will manifest themselves in the form of a Christmas concert. The proceeds of this concert will be given to needy children. The MUS is also planning a Christmas party, at which gifts will be given to each faculty member.

"The Faculty of Music is a very young, avant-garde, with-it faculty," stated Douglas Leopold, the youngest Administrative Assistant to the Dean at McGill.

Of all the undergraduate societies on campus, it looks like the MUS holds the most promise.

Behind the A & S split

by Toby Abramovitz

On Oct. 29 senate resolved to split the Faculty of Arts and Science into two separate faculties each headed by a different Dean. The motion became official on Nov. 17 when it was approved by the Board of Governors. The present faculty of Arts and Science serving 7000 students, contains 500 professors, 22 departments and 28 budgetary units. These divisions will cease to exist.

The new faculties, through their administrative and decision making bodies, will be responsible for the same functions as the other faculties of the University i.e. setting up of the academic programs for students within their respective areas. A common recorder will handle student records since many student programs will overlap the two faculties. A joint interdisciplinary programs committee is to be created to coordinate and solve problems that cross faculty boundaries. The combined office will aid selection of Arts courses by science students and vice versa. The formation of other inter faculties committees for issues concerning the two new units is possible.

The present Board of Studies will be disbanded but each of the new faculties will be free to propose similar or alternative arrangements to senate.

The Department of Psychology has chosen to be a part of the Science faculty for budget purposes however individual faculty members will have to decide to what faculty they wish to

belong. The Geography and Mathematics departments have not yet made their decisions.

Individual members of all three disciplines will be permitted to be voting members of either faculty since they will be affected by both. These are the only departments that will choose the faculty they will be in.

The new Deans will be appointed by Jan. 15 and the split will come into effect on June 1, 1971. The minimum cost for the first year is expected to be \$44,000 with an estimated \$40,000 expenditure each year.

Size Causes Split

According to the present Arts and Science Dean Edward J. Stansbury the major reason for the necessity of the split was the enormous size of the faculty and its inefficiency in coping with important academic matters, besides administrative reasons. "No decision was reached last year on our main issue concerning the curriculum review committee," pointed out Dr. Stansbury.

The Dean does not believe that arts and sciences are closely related. "The range of interests in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences is nearly as broad as the range of interests in the entire university," he mentioned.

The main argument against the split was presented by Robert Vogel, Chairman of History and Vice Dean for Social Sciences, claiming that academic problems arising from the split were not taken into account.

(continued on page 25)

Streetnoise, produced by Radio McGill through the facilities of CFQR-F.M. 92.5 mhz. — 12:30 Friday night until 6:00 Saturday morning.

The need for low cost drugs and medication highlights Streetnoise for this week — as we present a report on the recent public meeting of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies. Sam Levine tells of Norman Mailer and his book, 'Why are We in Vietnam'; and an American Draft Dodger tells us why he isn't. Michel Pelletier, Marcel Rioux, and Jacques Lazure discuss Quebec in Canada, and American domination. Finally, Stan Brakhage will definitely be heard this time....his topic concerns the underground film industry, and his latest film.

Cohen's comeback

by Esmond Choueke

Leonard Cohen came back to the city which spawned him, and won the feelings of a full house at Place des Arts Wednesday night with his simple, simple guitar playing and his deep dark voice.

A new development in his music came with the cotton-pickin' Nashville sound he used on "Tonight Will Be Fine", during which Cohen jiggled his legs and had a real good time neglecting all his psychic pain.

The rest of the dozen partly new, partly old songs he performed sounded a lot like his past recordings. His verses still hint at that search for an unattainable something, probably change itself, with lines such as "the moon that I'm after flows broken on the sea."

Unfortunately, the back-up group he uses, called the Army, consists of two screeching lesbian-like vocalists, three guitars and an organ, which lessens Cohen's powerful effect.

Playing alone face-to-face with the audience is his true medium, as could be seen in his solo encore. The Army tended to drown out the inflections of his guitar and voice.

It was impossible to get to talk to Cohen backstage since a McGill Daily press card at PDA has about as much authority as a piece of used Kleenex. However, I had the good fortune to sit beside his aunt, Marjory Cohen who told me that Cohen was "a very nice boy" despite his solemnity, and that he supports Marianne and their child in New York.

Graham, that drunkard genius of a piano player who haunts Montreal's cafés, was blasted into fame at Cohen's feet, when Leonard asked for a round of applause for the fellow who "taught me everything I know about music."

Cohen says he won't play any city twice; but our new generation of teenie-boppers and their adoring expressions and soft wet panties may just get him to stick around town for awhile.

By the way, Leonard really did work in a brass foundry (his uncle who sat near me owns it), really did live with Suzanne, and is still loved by the women who've gotten to know him.

A reliable report from a girl who's friend slept with him reveals that he really is a lot of fun in bed, in case it interests you...

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A world exists oblivious to mankind

by Steve Lyons

Through the position of the stars the life of every man can be studied and his future tendencies can be revealed long before they actually affect his actions and reactions.

With the powerful touch of healing fingertips evil spirits can be dispersed at will.

Within the eyes of the clairvoyant, mystical powers can see a world of spirits that exist oblivious to mankind, but molding every action whether it be good or evil.

The gift of communicating with these dominant spirits is endowed to a very select few, the practitioners of spiritualism. The success of the spiritualist depends on just how well he has familiarized himself with the spirits. The spiritualist is made aware of the presence of a welcome or an unwelcome spirit, by a

sudden occurrence of sickness or any other unwarranted incident of this nature.

Spiritualists divide the world into three main groups. First there are those who believe in spiritualism through the powers of clairvoyance, telepathy, lucidity, trance utterance, automatic writing, premonition, and xenoglossy.

Skeptics constitute the second group who refuse to credit any powers to spirits, but claim that the above phenomena are purely mental.

The third group as yet have not discovered any tangible evidence supporting the existence of spirits. They regard incidents supposedly involving the spirit world as merely superstitious and just another part of folklore, refusing to heed the stories involving communications with the "other world".

Spiritualism does not only confine itself to the world of spirits beyond the control of earthly matter. To the same extent, spiritualism is closely involved with the spirits of humans still living and the communication of thoughts, ideas, or emotions between people, without the normal means of communication, that is, not through speech or physical motions.

Telepathy is the phenomenon that is associated with this transference of thoughts between minds. It is based on a theory of the independence of the mind and the body. However, this means of thought communication cannot be detected by any mechanical devices. For this reason most occurrences of telepathy are considered as coincidental.

Countless incidents of people thinking the same thoughts at precisely the same moment, too absurd or incredible for belief or acceptance by any other explanation, can be explained by this phenomenon.

Clairvoyance is the power to see things without using the five senses.

Through trance-utterance, it is possible to reach the spirits of the dead, who then indicate their presence through some sign one of the five senses can distinguish.

Forms of Spiritual communication are also used to convey thoughts between humans and spirits. Automatic writing is the unusual phenomenon whereby a human receives thoughts, not of his own accord. These thoughts compel that person to exhibit them in the form of writing.

These theories on spiritualism have a far greater importance in the light of a Gallup Poll conducted by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion in January of 1969. The results of this poll reveal that a majority of adults in Canada (55%) believe in life after death and a minority of adults (26%) believe in re-incarnation.

Undoubtedly one of the most prominent and accurate clair-

voyants is Montrealer Elais Mallett. Known the world over as an advisor to politicians and government officials Mallett has achieved financial success as a clairvoyant, astrologer, and faith healer. His experiences with the world of the spiritual started at the age of 16. The reputation that he has built since then is based on definite predictions, even though not all of them have proven correct.

On May 30th, 1969, Mallett successfully predicted the value of the Canadian dollar would exceed that of the American dollar. Less than a week before his assassination, Robert F. Kennedy received a letter from Mallett warning Kennedy that his life was in great danger. Of course the letter was left unheeded and the rest is history.

For the future Mr. Mallett predicts that flying saucers will land on earth within the next 30 years, that there will be a war between the United States and China, there will be a nuclear war and eventually lasting world peace, racial discrimination in the United States will disappear gradually, and there will be a possible attempt on the life of Prime Minister Trudeau. These predictions

appeared in an article in the Gazette.

On July 11, 1970 the Montreal *Matin* featured a story on Mr. Mallett where he made more predictions for the future.

● A solution to the war in Vietnam will be negotiated in 1972 or 1973.

● There is a possibility of a war between the USSR and China erupting around the year 2000, when the USSR will have an agreement with the U.S.A.

● Ted Kennedy will have a chance for candidacy in the White House in 1972 or 1976.

● There will be progress in the American Space Program at the cost of human life.

● Peace will be a result of science, not politics or religion.

Although Mallett's profession is astrology, clairvoyance and faith healing he does not believe in a total submission to astrological predictions. According to Mallett, astrology is not a religion but a guide to living.

He points out that the real importance of astrology lies in the actual meaning of the astrology term: the life of man.

The most natural question that comes to mind when discussing astrology is why and how the posi-

tions of the stars are able to effect the reactions and actions of a person. Mallett as a young man took up navigation which, he explained gave him a greater realization of just how vital the stars are in peoples lives. According to Mr. Mallett, most people overlook the fact that the stars guide the routines of mankind by determining the division of their activities.

This rather simple theory is based specially on the cycles of the sun, moon, stars, and planets and the natural occurrence of night and day.

The objection to the lack of research constitutes Mallett's greatest dissatisfaction with astrology. He feels that those people involved in the field of astrology are much too concerned with commercializing the science.

The only apparent reason for the greater popularity of astrology within the last decade is due to an increasing emphasis placed on the commercial aspects of the science.

When the example of predictions in newspapers was cited, Mallett agreed that such brief and general predictions as found in the *Gazette* and the *Montreal Star* are basically very general, though accurate.

As well as being an astrologer, Mallett professes that he is able to communicate with the spirit world. He believes that the spirits of the dead are able to make contact with the spirits of the living. In fact, Mallett fre-

quently feels the presence of good and evil spirits. Having successfully communicated with the spirits of the dead he deplors the wrong methods of making contact with earthbound spirits through ouija boards, because of the great danger of earthbound entities coming through. Evil spirits are more likely to attempt communication with the living, says Mallett, since good spirits can derive no profit from this.

With the power of prayer and the touch of his fingertips, Elias Mallett becomes a faith-healer. His hands are transmitters of strength and healing. As a believer in the power of prayer, he encourages the audience to pray while he is healing.

Unlike many other Spiritual healers, Mallett has a great respect for the medical profession. He encourages those people seeking advice in the area of healing to consult a doctor even after he has given his healing powers free of charge.

Mallett offers relief to those who want a cure, since permanent cure is up to the power of God. Elias Mallett has helped many people suffering from arthritis, severe headaches, nervous disorders, rheumatism, and impaired sight.

For him, Spiritualism indicates that man is not guided by the mere physical aspects of his environment only but by the intangible forces at work in the world as well.

Behind...

(continued from page 23)

He claimed that the problems arising from a split were not taken into account, and that the problems of a new curriculum for the three year program, the state of finances and the staff-student relationships must be faced by a united faculty. Vogel also opposed the \$40,000 expenditure for a split claiming that "five split faculties couldn't accomplish what is hoped for, especially since the university is already in financial quicksand."

Dean Stansbury counters that in the long run money might be saved since there will be fewer Vice Deans and a smaller Dean executive. He feels that a more relevant question to ask in the financial context would be: how can we afford to have small faculties now?

Vogel however claimed that enrollment would decrease in the next three years making the split completely unnecessary.

Senate passed the motion with only four votes against it, two of these from student senators Dave Sprague and Joe Hackett. "There are presently enough problems in switching from Arts to Science and more will arise if the faculties are

separated," said Sprague. Hackett from Education, feels similarly. "My faculty has difficulty integrating its schedule with Arts and Science now. With a split the problems would increase and Arts and Science would be faced with a similar situation," he complained.

Dr. Stansbury does not believe this will occur. "Certainly I think that no flexibility or freedom to choose a program will be taken away," he argued. "In the long run the split will facilitate flexibility of programs."

Both Sprague and Hackett agreed, however, that Dr. Vogel's financial point made a great deal of sense.

Go Sports!

"I'd rather see that kind of money spent on intercollegiate sports than on an Arts and Science split," remarked Hackett.

Even though the Arts and Science faculty is undergoing a structural change the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society will be remaining together.

An ASUS report on the matter submitted to the faculty by René Sorell, Arts Vice-President is primarily concerned with better science representation. Science students are poorly represented because of their under-participation

in elections. The report proposed an increase in science representation from its present 1/6 to almost 1/2 by making it statutory. The report also includes a proposal to double the size of the present executive of 12 members. A campus wide referendum must be held before the issues can be put into effect.

Originally ASUS felt that a split would be destructive for ASUS and that it had been motivated for reasons other than administrative reasons. The hidden motives suspected by ASUS were that Science professors felt themselves academically superior to the Arts faculty and therefore wished to be dissociated from them.

"Right now we're suspending judgement until we see what develops but in the meanwhile we're participating in the split," stated Sorell.

The split will have little affect on the Students' Council Executive unless the new constitution is validated at a later date. It was recently "killed" by an unsuccessful referendum that did not attract the 20% of the student body needed to validate it.

The new constitution deals with increased representation of Arts and Science students. While this matter isn't recognized in the present constitution. Internal Vice President O'Connell feel that "The split

is basically a good thing."

Arlene Zuckernick, a former council representative for Arts and Science feels that in the long-run there will be financial benefits to be gained from the split but "for a combination of academic reasons and a sense of community that should be present in McGill and obviously isn't, a split is detrimental to faculty and especially students. There should be a trend towards unity instead of division."

In the meanwhile the present Arts and Science Faculty is according to Dean Stansbury, a "lame duck." The faculties meetings are basically concerned with problems of joint interest to the two planned faculties, its major issue being how to deal with the evaluation of a student's standing in Arts and Science.

The two separate faculties have formulated no definite plans yet and the candidates for deanship have not been announced.

Will the split cause any drastic changes? According to Stansbury "There are so many changes going on at once that it is hard to say which ones will be due to the split. By and large, there will not be major changes in any programs that are solely the result of the split."

Crisis and Repression:

Two months of War Measures

On Thursday December 3, James Richard Cross, senior British Trade Commissioner was released by the Liberation cell of the FLQ. With his captors on the way to Cuba, the release brought to a close a 60-day search by the combined forces of the Montreal police, the Quebec Provincial Police and the Canadian army. Authorities are still looking for the people responsible for the abduction of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte.

Cross' release came almost two months after the invocation by the Canadian government of the War Measures Act, which was enacted to deal with "the crisis in Quebec" after the kidnappings.

On October 17, just one day after the invocation of the WMA, Pierre Laporte was found dead in the trunk of an abandoned Chevrolet in St-Hubert. The same car had been used in the Laporte kidnapping exactly one week before.

The Kidnappings

Neither of the kidnappings proved difficult for the FLQ. Cross was taken in the early hours of Monday Oct. 5 when FLQ militants gained entrance into the Cross home in downtown Montreal on the pretext of delivering a birthday present.

Laporte was abducted just as easily. The kidnappers apparently phoned the Laporte home, were told his whereabouts, and, armed with machine guns purchased earlier at

by Tom Sorell
and Phyllis Ball

a pawn shop, drove to St-Laurent and forced him into the car. Laporte had been outside playing football with his nephew at the time.

The Laporte abduction showed clearly the vulnerability of government officials. Police were quickly assigned to protect other government members and action was also taken to protect the homes of prominent businessmen in Westmount and Outremont.

The police move in

Police activity intensified. The combined forces of the Montreal Police, The Quebec Provincial Police and the RCMP launched a series of unsuccessful raids in an effort to locate the missing officials. Bridges leading off Montreal island were kept under close surveillance. Towns as far as fifty miles from Montreal were being closely watched by police and convoys of army troops were spotted around the city.

The kidnappers had chosen the Thanksgiving Day weekend for the abduction, and special editions of *La Presse*, *The Gazette* and *The Star* were put out that Monday.

The kidnapping of Laporte came at the same time as the refusal by the government that Saturday to accept an FLQ ultimatum outlining the terms for Cross' release.

The ultimatum had called for the release of 23 FLQ members being held in Quebec and Ontario prisons. The FLQ had demanded their safe passage to Cuba and had also called for the payment of a \$500,000 ransom, the publication of the FLQ manifesto, the ceasing of police searches and raids, and the release and publication of pictures of its members.

Communiqués from the kidnappers were released all that week. Letters from Cross and Laporte confirmed the fact that both were alive. Laporte's letter had pleaded for the ceasing of police raids and made a dramatic appeal for special consideration of his family situation in any government decision on future action.

The Negotiations

Negotiations began that week between FLQ-appointed lawyer Raymond Lemieux and Government representative Robert Demers on the terms of the release. Lemieux had previously represented Pierre Vallières, another FLQ member, in a case involving the 1966 bombing of the LaGrenade shoe factory.

Lemieux held several press conferences that week. They were conducted in a shabby hotel room in downtown Montreal in the same hotel where Lemieux himself lived. There really wasn't much to say.

The lawyer had no contact with the FLQ during the negotiations, and the meetings were proving fruitless. Lemieux, himself facing charges of "obstructing the police" was receiving no concessions from either the Quebec or Canadian governments.

On Thursday, October 15th amidst the indecision of the negotiations, support was growing for the FLQ. A public meeting held that night would bring over 3000 workers and students to hear about the FLQ. Members of the Front and labour leaders cautioned the supporters not to play into the hands of the police by violent action.

Pierre Vallières and Charles Gagnon, leading FLQ members, said that night that the Front's actions had forced both the Quebec and Canadian governments to recognize the Quebec socialist movement. Michel Chartrand, president of the Central Council of the Confederation of National Trades Unions emphasized that it was only through the unity of the people that progress could be made in Quebec's struggle. Lemieux spoke as well; it was to be his last public speech for some time. All the speakers at the rally would be arrested the next day after the invocation of the WMA.

Rumours flew that night that the FLQ's Chenier cell had been discovered. This later proved to be false.

Students at the Université du Québec, at Beaux Arts and at CEGEP Vieux Montreal declared a strike, in support of the FLQ demands. The Administration building of U du Q was peacefully taken over by students as the operations center for Operation Debrayage, a campaign to mobilize support for the Front. For some time it looked as if most of the Montreal area CEGEPs would also strike.

War Measures and resistance

At McGill a rally was called for Friday to support the Front. Almost all the resistance, however, was quashed the next day when the Canadian government enacted the War Measures Act.

The Act made illegal any association with or communication on behalf of the FLQ. Police were given the right to raid indiscriminately and hold persons for as long as twenty-one days without charges. Newspapers were prohibited from reporting statements made in support of the Front.

By Friday morning at five o'clock, scarcely an hour after the War Measures Act was made law, police were already busy raiding homes all over Montreal. The troops that had been on the outskirts of the city only the week-end before, now moved in force into the city. Bridges leading out of the island were all blocked off during the early hours of the morning.

The Quebec Provincial Police was given full authority in the security measures. By Friday afternoon, important buildings in downtown Montreal were ringed with troops. City Hall was under constant guard. From Ontario troops poured in long jeep convoys. Estimate of the number of troops at that time in Quebec: over 10,000.

The government statements coming out of Ottawa had it that the authorities had acted on information that could not be revealed.



Daily photo by Alex Alpern

Reactions against the War Measures Act came from all over Canada. Rallies were held at universities from Vancouver to Halifax in protest against the Act.

By Saturday public reaction against the invocation had begun to build. Demonstrations were being planned in many Canadian cities, especially in Ontario.

Laporte found dead

But by late Saturday night and early Sunday morning all that had changed. Laporte's death had been reported after 1 am on Sunday. The first reports had it that Cross also had been killed, but this was to prove false. For some who had opposed the actions of the government, the repression now began to make sense.

In Montreal the police machine had moved quickly. By Monday almost 400 had been arrested after more than 600 raids. More than 500 would be arrested before the week was out and more than 1400 raids were to be carried out.

Among those arrested: Dr. Serge Mongeau and Jean Roy of the newly formed Montreal civic opposition party, the Front d'action politique. FRAP president Paul Cliche had already expressed sympathy for FLQ goals the week before and the three major trade unions in Quebec had also come out against government actions and had declared their support for the Front's objectives.

The army presence in the city had by now become a fact of life. Guards had been posted at all consulates in Montreal. Cross' residence had been heavily guarded since the WMA invocation and police and army were posted all over Montreal's financial district.

On October 21, Jean Marchand, Canadian government Regional Expansion Minister added to the confusion by calling FRAP, the party opposing Drapeau, a "front for the FLQ". He made the statement in Vancouver in a radio "open-line" show.

With the Montreal elections only a week away, mayor Jean Drapeau lost little time in cashing in on Marchand's indiscretion. He warned Montrealers that "blood would flow in the streets" if FRAP candidates were elected. He was re-elected on Oct. 25, his party obtaining everyone of the 52 seats in City Hall.

Newspapers in Montreal were forced to undergo self-censorship, or censorship from outside. *Quebec-Press* a Sunday tabloid weekly which is largely financed by the

CNTU had members of its editorial staff arrested and then released.

Le Devoir had several early morning visits from the police just before going to press. CJA's Rod Dewar was fired after criticizing as excessive the War Measures Act.

The same harassment of the media was experienced in Ontario, where several university newspapers were prohibited from printing FLQ material.

By October 20 all the occupations at CEGEPs had been stopped. Quartier-Latin, a radical student magazine was kept under close surveillance. By the end of the month, however, the shock of the Laporte death was beginning to wear off as civil liberties groups emerged to protest police powers and harsh treatment of the people still held without charges by the authorities.

Discontent and the Act revised

The Quebec government by November was still trying to stall off the rising public discontent with talk of possible negotiations with the FLQ, while the police continued their exhaustive and as yet unproductive search.

In Ottawa, Justice Minister John Turner introduced a new bill in the Commons on November 2 which was designed to replace the controversial War Measures Act. His proposal, which was named the Public Order (Temporary Measures) Act 1970, differed from the original Act in only a few details. Under the terms of the War Measures Act a person was considered a "member" of the FLQ if he had attended one of their meetings; in the new bill a member was defined as anyone who had attended "a number" of meetings.

The maximum period a person could be detained without charges was altered from 21 days to 7 days. However, the powers of the police in Quebec under the War Measures Act were not curtailed in any way. They still had the right to make searches without warrants and to confiscate any material they believed might be illegal or questionable.

By November 4, two weeks and two days after the implementation of the War Measures Act, 424 people throughout Quebec had been arrested as FLQ members or sympathizers. 359 had been released after stays of up to two weeks in prison without charges, and another 65 remained behind bars.

Lortie arrested

The first major break in the case came on November 6 with the arrest of Bernard Lortie in an apartment near the Wax Museum on Queen Mary Road. Lortie was one of those sought in connection with the Laporte kidnapping.

Police were led to the apartment on Queen Mary Road by a telephone tip that a member of the FLQ was hiding there. Lortie, who had returned there from the house in St. Hubert where Laporte was held the Friday before Laporte's death, offered no resistance.

Cops incompetent

However, Lortie's arrest in the end did more to embarrass the Montreal police force than to credit it. In his confession he revealed that at the time of his arrest Paul and Jacques Rose, and Francis Simard, three of the principal suspects in the Laporte murder case, were hidden in a secret closet in the same apartment.

This was the second time that Paul Rose had slipped through the fingers of the police. A few days before Laporte was killed by his kidnappers, detectives caught sight of Rose in downtown Montreal. They followed him for several days, until one day he walked into a house in the suburbs and mysteriously disappeared.

On the seventh of November the inquest into Laporte's death was convened by Judge Jacques Trahan. Bernard Lortie, who participated in the kidnapping and remained in the house in St. Hubert until the day before Laporte's death, told of his part in the plot.

According to Lortie, the decision to kidnap the labour minister had been made only the day before, because the Rose brothers felt that the Cross affair was not moving fast enough. The kidnappers and their hostage went directly to the small bungalow near the St. Hubert airbase where Laporte was kept until the day of his death.

Lortie testified that he remained in the house until the day before Laporte's death, when he made a rendezvous with Paul Rose at Berri Metro station. Since Rose was being followed by the police at the time, the two men thought it would be better if Lortie did not return to the house.

War Measures trials begin

Meanwhile, 28 of the people charged under the War Measures Act were brought to trial on November 5 in a closed court session at the Palais de Justice. The first day of the trial was marked by fiery outbursts by Quebec labour leader Michel Chartrand and lawyer Robert Lemieux. They questioned the validity of the court and loudly condemned the imposition of the War Measure Act as a repressive and unwarranted step. They were remanded without bail until January 7, along with Pierre Vallières, Charles Gagnon and Jacques Larue-Langlois.

Throughout the month, additional communiques from the Viger cell of the FLQ conveyed the growing impatience of the kidnappers and kept Cross in the public memory. Notes, ostensibly written by Cross, pleaded for the government to give in to the kidnappers' demands. He expressed concern for his wife and family, adding that he was still in good health "if anyone out there still cares." One note signed by Cross but which he later said was dictated to him by his captors, stated that he was sure he was being treated much better than the "political prisoners" being held in Quebec jails, and whom the government had refused from the beginning to release.



Bowing to fascism?

In the National Assembly, members of the Parti Québécois opposition criticized the government for bowing to Ottawa and allowing the advent of fascism in Quebec.

Shortly after Lortie's arrest, Justice Minister Jerome Choquette announced at a press conference that he was considering a system of compulsory identification cards to be carried by Quebec citizens. This suggestion caused a major controversy. It was not clear what purpose this would serve, and to a press already uneasy about the war measures act it smelled of unnecessary repression. Federal Justice Minister John Turner also questioned the legality of the proposal.

Quebec Minister of Education Guy St. Pierre further aggravated the already uneasy situation a week later by setting up a commission under chairmanship of Abbe Dion to investigate high school and university teachers. Any teacher accused by a student, parent, or fellow teacher of saying anything favorable to the FLQ can be brought before this commission and "investigated". Though the commission has no power to take any action against a teacher who appears before it, it can make recommendations regarding punitive action to the administration of the teacher's school. Nicknamed "the witch hunt" by members of the academic community, the commission already has 800 cases pending investigation.

Civil liberties groups rally

These developments, and the still-unsolved riddle of Cross, aroused a fresh outburst of public protest. Over 3,000 attended a rally in the Paul Sauve Arena on November 25 to hear speakers such as René Lévesque condemn the government and the War Measures Act. The attacks continued the rest of the week with mass teach-ins at McGill and the University of Montreal. They were sponsored by a new group that had sprung up in response to the present crisis, the Quebec Committee for the Defense of Liberty.

This organization includes representatives of various trade union and professional groups, including the CNTU, and the Universities of Montreal and McGill. It claims, primarily, that the civil liberties of the Canadian people are being denied by the War Measures Act. In their original platform they demanded, among other things, the immediate rescission of the Act, the removal of the Army from Montreal, and the release of all prisoners arrested under the Act who are being held without charges.

They proposed that each sector of the organization act in its own milieu to fight for civil liberties. The university groups decided to work primarily within the university community, organizing teach-ins and spreading pamphlets across the campuses. The trade unions concentrated on organizing their own members, while union leaders made well-publicized attacks on the Act.

The inquest into Laporte's death continued throughout the month and on into December. There was little new or surprising in the proceedings, as witness after witness went over various details in the kidnapping. One witness, however, brought the trial to life for a few days. This was 25-year-old Lise Rose, the sister of Paul and Jacques Rose. When brought forward to testify on November 21 she stood up dramatically and proclaimed, "Paul and Jacques, I love you!" The next day she further shocked the staid assembly by telling an amazing story of police brutality and degradation. During her two weeks in prison, she claimed, she was continually humiliated and at one point even made to strip for her police guards.

The press loses interest

The press in the United States and the rest of Canada, who had reacted almost paranoically to the news of the kidnappings and Laporte's death, predicting the beginning of a "reign of terror" in Quebec, were by now largely ignoring the situation. As November drew to a close, and there was still little tangible progress towards the solution of the case, a similar disinterest developed in the Quebec news media. There was nothing new to say that hadn't been said ten times before.

But suddenly, early Thursday morning on December 3 a bulletin flashed over radio and television — Cross had been found in Montreal North. His captors, who had kept him in a rented duplex on des Recollets Street for 60 days, telephoned their surrender to the police at 2 in the morning. A lawyer, Bernard Mergler, came to the house to negotiate with the FLQ the government for the release of Cross. Police sealed off a four block area around the house, evacuating residents of the area and dismissing two schools, while the negotiations proceeded.

Finally, in early afternoon, kidnappers Jacques Lantot and Marc Carbonneau drove away from the house with Cross and the two lawyers and went directly Canadian Pavilion of Man and his World, which had been officially declared Cuban territory. Negotiations were quickly completed, and Lantot and Carbonneau were taken to Dorval airport. Later that evening they boarded a Canadian Forces plane along with Jacques Cosette-Trudel, Mrs. Cosette-Trudel and Pierre Seguin and departed for Cuba. Cross was free after two months in virtual solitary confinement.

After Cross' release, police spokesmen revealed that they had kept the house on des Recollets Street under observance for a week before they closed in on the kidnappers. They had been reluctant to rush in, they explained, out of fear for Cross' safety.

One of the two mysteries that had clouded the "kidnapping affair" was finally cleared up. Government officials congratulated themselves on this satisfactory resolution to their dilemma. This was the ultimate justification for the hard line they had taken, they proclaimed.

Meanwhile, Paul and Jacques Rose are still free somewhere and new communiques still arrive from alleged FLQ cells...

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

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5:00 PM, Union 327



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LIQUIDATION SALE

Hoopsters...

(Continued from page 32)

as 1500. The people who were there demonstrated their support in no uncertain terms. Hopefully they will continue to...

On Saturday, December 5, the Redmen travelled to scenic Sherbrooke, where they polished off the host Sherbrooke University team 98-78. Again, the McGill contingent demonstrated

their balanced scoring attack as Janssen with 19 points, and Gaffield with 18 were only two of six players to hit double figures.

After the Christmas break, the Redmen will move into the heart of the season. On January 15, they travel to Kingston to try to avenge their only loss, a 95-86 disappointment to Queens. That will be followed by two games with Loyola, a return match with Carleton and numerous other encounters. If the team continues to improve offensively, and can

tighten its defense, McGill fans can look forward to a fine season and, perhaps, a play-off spot in the OQAA Tournament.

Dream...

(continued from page 32)

wet his lips, and began: "Just remember, man wasn't born with feathers..."

Editor's note:

It is with great regret that we inform you that the remainder of the text of the coach's talk cannot

be printed as it crossed the perimeter of journalistic ethics. All we can say is that the McGill JV's defeated CMR last Friday by a score of 99-47. The team was led by Abe Benaroya with 25 points, Cliff Bochner with 22 and Glen Marshall with 21. The reg-

ular reporters are repenting for their transgressions. Visiting hours will be posted. The doctors are hopeful that they will be up and around by next year.

"Hey Laur, is this the right ambulance..."

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McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

INTRAMURALS NEXT WEEK

FLOOR HOCKEY

Tues., Dec. 15

7:30 pm - Imperialists vs. Will Do's

8:15 pm - Lymphos vs. Talbotians

9:00 pm - Med I vs. Architects

Wed., Dec. 16

7:30 pm - Artfull Dodgers vs. Grads

8:15 pm - Gardner vs. Douglas

9:00 pm - Molson vs. McConnell

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Thursday
from 1 pm Dec. 24, 1970
Friday, Dec. 25, 1970
Saturday, Dec. 26, 1970
Sunday, Dec. 27, 1970
Monday, Dec. 28, 1970
Friday, Jan. 1, 1971
Saturday, Jan. 2, 1971
Sunday, Jan. 3, 1971

WINTER STADIUM CLOSED

Thursday, Dec. 24, 1970
Friday, Dec. 25, 1970
Saturday, Dec. 26, 1970
Sunday, Dec. 27, 1970
Friday, Jan. 1, 1971
Saturday, Jan. 2, 1971
Sunday, Jan. 3, 1971

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Monday, December 14th

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Sunday evening, Dec. 13th
c/o Queen Elizabeth Hotel

Pink pucksters cop crown

by Sandi Baburek

It was a great skating week-end as McGill's Pink Pucksters defeated Ryerson University and Brown University from Pembroke, Rhode Island, to capture the Loyola Invitational Ice Hockey Championship for the third straight year.

In the first game, McGill took on Ryerson, winners of the first round, and handily defeated them 7-0. Rookie goalie Helen Caldwell netted the shut out, while the scoring was a team effort with 4 goals and 2 assists to the Pat-Joyce-and-Dawn Johansson line, 2 goals and 4 assists to center Marilyn Staines and wingers Lee Tidmarsh and Rosemary Warren, and - for insurance - a power play goal by Anne Smith from defenceman Marg Mutch. The Squaws penalties record was almost as impres-



sive as the scoring with numerous singles, as well as two each going to Maryse Godbout and Lee Tidmarsh.

The Pink Pucksters, who seem to pick up energy as they go, then proceeded to trounce the American girls 12-2, with Ricki Zinman in the nets for McGill. The Johansson line again tallied 4 goals and 4 assists, spending most of their ice time face to face with the Pembroke goalie. Anne Smith and wingers Mary Greenbank and Julie Leger connected for 3 goals and 3 assists, while the Staines, Tidmarsh, Warren combination also connected for 3 and 3. Outstanding defensive scorer was Maryse Godbout with a goal and an assist.

This past weekend, Western University hosted the Synchronized Swimming Intercollegiate Meet preparatory to the W.I.T.C.A. Championship to be held January 16 at McGill.

Four out of six McGill swimmers placed in the figures and strokes competition, where points were awarded to the top twelve competitors. In fig-

ures, Jean McKellar took fourth place, while Lois Groves was seventh, and in strokes Lynn Gibson placed fifth, and Maureen Wood, eleventh.

In the other categories, soloist Jean McKellar came in fifth and the Team Routine took third place. In the Meet, McGill placed a commendable third overall, runners-up to Queen's and Toronto.

In other sports, the Squaws brought home few honors from Queen's University this week-end after challenging the Golden Gaels in Volleyball, Basketball, Fencing, Badminton, Squash, and Archery.

The only team to come up with a winning record was fencing as they tied Queen's 8-8 but went on to out-do Brock 10-6 and McMaster 13-3. An outstanding performance was turned in by Zadorozny who captured the individual championship.

To everyone's surprise, the Badminton team managed only a 2-2 tie with Queen's. First singles Neelanthi Kannangera and first doubles Marg Crombie and Bee Hong Lim captured their matches in two straight games. The most suspenseful match saw second singles Debbie Meredith drop her set by a mere 3 points in the deciding game.

A close contest developed between the archers as McGill trailed by only seven points, with a final score of 865-858 in Queen's favour. Outstanding players for McGill were Anna Demanins with 251 points and Lorna Telfer with 248.

The Senior Basketballers saw their first defeat in five starts, as they watched Queen's pull ahead and out of reach in the final four minutes of play, with 46-29 on the board at the final buzzer.

Everything is quiet now for the Christmas break, with action in most sports resuming the third week in January. Two ski schools will be run over the holidays - an instructional program in St. Sauveur and a Cross Country Training Camp.

Further information is available from the Women's Athletics Office in R.V.C. Application forms are also available or those wishing to apply as president of the soccer team for next year.

Poloists take OQAA

The Hershorn Trophy is fifty years old this year. This, it seems only fitting that on the Cup's golden anniversary, it should return to McGill, the place where the Trophy was first competed for and the first school to win it; doubly fitting, when one considers that this is the last year of McGill participation in waterpolo.

In order to regain possession of the prized piece of silver-ware, the Redmen had to travel to Toronto and play the second half of the Eastern finals.

The trip started well. Due to the driving snow-storm last Friday the coach and one of the players missed the train.

Once in the Queen City, the Red and White proceeded to demolish Queen's 19-7. McGill goal getters were Mike Florian with 5, Gabor Zinner with 4, Dave Johnson with 3, Irving Rosenberg, Tom Johnson, and John Hawes each with a pair, and Hugh Mitchell with a single.

In a must game for both teams, the Redmen downed the University of Toronto Varsity Blues 8-4.

by Tony Ziolkowski

The tone of the game was set in the first few seconds as the Redmen controlled play, but blasted their first two shots right at the goal-tender.

Toronto scored the first goal on a shot by Alex Fedko. The Red and White regained their composure, however, and ended the period with the score tied 2-2.

The Redmen gained the lead in the second quarter on goals by Bill Coke and Zinner, with the lone Toronto marker coming from Terry Bryon.

In the third period the Redmen came out swimming, while the Blues came out doing nothing, not swimming not shooting, nothing.

While Varsity was floundering around their own end of the pool the "good guys" were raining shot after shot down upon the beleaguered Tap Avasalmi, Toronto's goalie. Unfortunately, most of the shots were right at him. Two McGill players, Rosenberg and Emery, did find the range, however, leaving the score going into the final period 6-3.

In the fourth period Florian potted two goals while Adam Gesing scored a single for the Blues.

An indication of the tight checking of the Redmen was the shots on net: 19 for McGill, seven for Toronto.

The following day, Saturday, the squad journeyed to Hamilton to face McMaster, the winners in the West.

favoured to walk all over the Marauders, but after the first period was over, people were having serious doubts. These doubts arose from the fact that the score read 3-0 in favor of McMaster.

In the second period the Redmen started to use some of their fabled speed and some of the close checking that has become their trademark. Result: Zinner scored two goals, Florian, one; while McMaster got nary a one. Indeed, McGill goal-keeper, Ron Nesbitt, did not have to handle one shot for the entire quarter.

The third was more of the same, three goals for the Redmen, none for McMaster. Goal getters were: Rosenberg, Zinner, and Florian.

In the fourth and final period in the history of McGill waterpolo, the Marauders tried desperately to even the count but to no avail.

They did manage to score once, Dave Hart being the culprit. Bill Coke kept the three point margin for McGill.



WOOF:

Three members of the Redmen waterpolo squad embrace Coach Fouad Kamal (center) after winning Hershorn Trophy for the third straight year.

Thus it came to be that the McGill Redmen waterpolo team regained, for the last time, the Hershorn Trophy. The Trophy is a little the worse for wear, a little dented, and separated from the base but still a nice thing to see back in the possession of the Redmen.

DRIPS AND DROPS

Team cheer-leader Stephan Jenney made the trip... Coach Fouad Kamal and Zinner were interviewed for a Hamilton TV station... if anyone wants to see the game they are advised to watch it in and only in Hamilton on Dec. 26... this makes the third time in a row that the Redmen have won the Trophy... a fitting finish.

Med, Dents in intramural slots

by Friends and Relations Of Big Otis

With the basketball season past the half way mark, predictions on the outcome of the season are possible. In division I, Med Q and Dents have already clinched playoff spots while the Alesmen upset Law to slow their march to post season competition. The Med Q team are the defending champs, led by gigantic 6'10" John Naponick. However, their effective full court press is the main reason they are favoured to repeat. Top players on a fast strong Dent team are Redmen castoff Gerry "Odd job" Trager, Cliff Moore, and Talbotian refugee Mike Auerbach. The Dents lost a real squeaker to Med Q but they can be expected to impress in the playoffs.

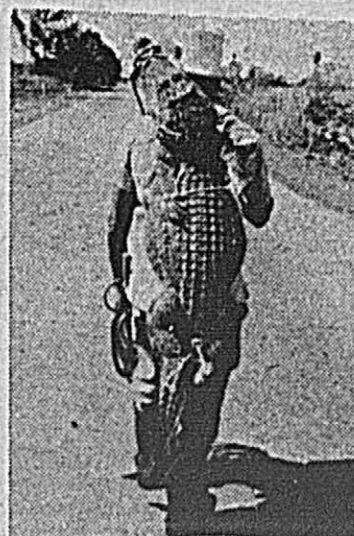
Switching to division II, the speedy Talbotian showboat has already clinched first place. Led by veterans Irv Dylewski, Ned Mehlman, and Hack Langer they have dominated league play. Second place honours are a toss-up between the Guardians, Surgeons, and the Grads. In individual scoring Toby Mathias is running away with the laurels, followed by 6'10" Naponick and team mate Lemaitre.

Although the intramural floor hockey schedule is only four weeks old, a number of teams have already emerged as powerhouses. In Division one, the two leading teams are Fish (Eng.) and Avengers (Management) followed closely by the 50's (Sc.) and the Grads. The Fish, defending champions, have a strong, solid team with great depth and it is this depth which has always made

them winners. The Avengers are led by scoring superstar Joe Virball who is backed up by steady teammates.

In the other division, a first place battle appears to be shaping up between the Alesman (ED.) and the Talbotians (Sc.) The Alesmen are a rough well balanced crew who will be trying to beat the high scoring, strongly defensive, Talbotians. Who wrote this shit anyway.

In ice hockey, Arts, Science, Engineering and Medicine seem to be heading for the playoffs. Stand outs for the undefeated Arts team are Klinkoff and Alex Hamilton. Arts are especially strong defensively having given up only two goals. Engineering with Dane Bailey and goalie Alan Clevon have been the most explosive scoring club, scoring 20 goals so far this season. Science, after losing their opening game to Arts have won three straight with Joe Brown and Ian and George Bell leading a hard skating, fast squad. Medicine, after a dismal season last year have bounced back with a strong defensive squad and are getting yeoman service from ex-Redman Rod McCarthy.



GATOR RELAY

new intramural sport?

Intramural Stats

ICE HOCKEY

Arts	P	W	L	T	Pts
Engineering	3	3	0	0	7
Medicine	4	3	1	0	6
Science	4	2	1	1	6
Education	3	2	1	0	6
Management	2	1	1	0	2
Dentistry	3	0	2	1	1
Architecture	3	0	2	1	1
Law	2	0	2	0	0

INDIVIDUAL STANDINGS

	G	A	Pts
Donahue (Med)	6	4	10
Billy (Eng)	4	5	9
Curwood (Arts)	4	1	5

BASKETBALL

SECTION I	P	W	L	Pts
Med Q (Med)	4	4	0	8
Alesmen (Educ)	5	3	2	6
Lawyers (Law)	5	3	2	6
Guys (Sc)	4	2	2	4
Dents (Dent)	3	2	1	4
Mech Civil (Grad St)	3	0	3	0
Materialists (Mgm)	4	0	4	0
SECTION II	P	W	L	Pts
Talbotians (Sc)	4	4	0	8
Surgeons (Med)	5	3	2	6
Grads (Grad St)	3	2	1	4
Guardians (Arts)	4	2	2	4
Plumbers (Eng)	5	2	3	4
Dent II (Dent)	3	0	3	0

SECTION III

	P	W	L	Pts
Douglas Hall	3	3	0	6
Gardner Hall	3	2	1	4
Molson Hall	3	1	2	2
McConnell Hall	3	0	3	0

INDIVIDUAL STANDINGS

	Pts
Mathias, Surgeons	95
Naponick, Med Q	61
Lemaitre, Surgeons	59
Mehlman, Talbotians	48
Dylewski, Talbotians	40
Leibson, Law	41
Murphy, Guardians	35

VOLLEYBALL

SECTION I	P	W	L	Pts
Alesmen (Educ)	9	8	1	17
Law (Law)	9	8	1	17
Med I (Med)	9	5	4	14
All Stars (Grad St)	9	4	5	13
Dents (Dent)	9	4	5	13
Architects (Arch)	9	3	6	7
Sportsmen (Eng)	9	2	7	4
Bio Chem (Grad St)	9	1	8	2
SECTION II	P	W	L	Pts
ChemEng (Grad St)	9	9	0	18
Eng I (Eng)	9	9	0	18
Gynos (Med)	9	6	3	12
Mandarin (Eng)	9	4	5	8
Gross Outs (Educ)	9	3	6	6
Talbotians (Sc)	9	2	7	4
MechGrad (Grad St)	6	1	5	2
Computers (Mgm)	9	0	9	0

Meet Loyola next Friday

Pucksters split road trip

The McGill Redmen split a pair of games in Ottawa last weekend, edging the University of Ottawa Gee Gees 3-1 and losing to the Carleton Ravens 8-4.

Saturday's game against the Gee Gees was a 'ragged affair. The Redmen played good defen-

by Allan Tanny

sive hockey and forechecked well. While they held the Gee Gees to only one goal, a long screen shot from the point, and very few other chances, they didn't have too many themselves. Scorers for the Redmen were Doug Crossley, Dave Roxburgh and Garth Ryan.

Roxburgh's goal was amazing. He had a breakaway, deked the goalie and then with an open net in front of him — lost control of the puck as it rolled into the corner. Roxy pounced on the puck again, flipped it into the goal crease where it hit the goalie's skate and deflected into the net.

Sunday they weren't as lucky. They had to be good to beat the Ravens, but they couldn't play three solid periods of hockey. This time it was the third period that was their downfall. After playing well for the first two periods, the Redmen were outscored 5-1 in the finale.

There were three key points in the game. One was a second period misconduct penalty to Dave Mutch, that forced Coach Gilmour to go with three defencemen. Needless to say, by the time the third period rolled around they were tired.

Another key play also occurred in the second period. Peter Burgess scored on a breakaway, a goal that would have put the Redmen one up going into the third period. Even though the goal judge signalled a goal, and everyone in the place knew it was a goal, someone forgot to tell the referee. Even the Carleton coach mentioned after the game that the Redmen were robbed.

But the real turning point

came at the 1:02 mark of the third period. The Ravens scored right off the face-off and the slaughter began.

So, where does that leave the Redmen? So far this season, they have been playing well against the relatively weak competition in the Coupe de Quebec

series. But when they get up against the stronger teams in the O.Q.A.A. they just don't play up to their potential.

The Redmen have five problems — three of them physical and two of them mental. First of all, they just aren't hitting. Sunday they almost got run out



FRIENDS OF MCGILL HOCKEY? Friday's Athletic rally was attended by many diverse groups interested in backing the McGill Athletic Program. It is as yet unknown what interests the Prussian entry (above) have in McGill Sports. When questioned one of them stated 'Anything Howard Hughes is interested in, I'm interested in.'

SPORTSTAFF

Josh Freed. Editor
Barry Breger. Associate Editor
Tony Ziolkowski. Associate Editor
Stu Gibson. Associate Editor
Michael Dworkind. Cartoons & Graphics
Alex Alpern, Bob Karam, David Sprague. Photos

Ira Turetsky, Hershey Katz, Bob Terkeltaub, John Peters, Allan Tanny, Betsy Hall, Allan Krasnick, Betsy Falner, Laurie Breger, Isie Sonabend, The Phantom Runner, and Big Odis with his friends neighbours and Brother.

of the rink — and that's pretty poor for a team as big as the Redmen.

Secondly, they aren't controlling the boards.

Thirdly, the Redmen have not been making the best of their scoring chances. So far this season the team has been scoring at the rate of one goal for every seven shots, which isn't too good considering the number of great chances they have had.

Finally, there is not enough thinking and concentrating being done. As a result, the Redmen always seem to be one stride behind the play.

SLAPSHOTS: Wayne Barrow missed the last three games because of knee ligament problems, but should be back in action in time for the next game... Dave Mutch is out for a month — his left leg is being put in a cast because of damaged ligaments... Two new promising additions to the club — defenceman Jim Pitt who played with the St. Lambert Jr. B's and Jim Yates, a left-winger who was MVP at the University of Vermont... Next game is Tuesday night against Cornell in Ithaca N.Y... Redmen return to Montreal for a game against Loyola at Loyola next Friday night at 8pm.

Sports Comment

Focus on Harry Griffiths

by Hugh Mitchell
Vice-president
Student Athletic Council

In the Montreal Gazette of Monday 7th. December, there was an article covering the "Athletics Rally" in the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium on Friday 4th December. In this article, extensive coverage was given to certain statements made by Mr. Harry Griffiths, Director of the Athletics Department, claiming that the reports of 2,000 people attending were grossly exaggerated and that, in fact, the correct figure was 755, measured by a Barnes guard sitting in the lobby of the building — a source of dubious reliability.

To my mind, it is not relevant whether there were 755 people present, nor another estimate of 1,500 people. The relevant aspect is that there were a very substantial number of people willing to come to the Gym and actively (and, by all accounts, enthusiastically, to say the least) support the continuation of Intercollegiate Athletics at McGill. When was the last time that any totally internal demonstration at McGill attracted 1,500 or even 755 people?

The recent constitutional meetings of the Student's Society

attracted only 200 people, and if 200 people is sufficient to amend a constitution, then I am sure that 755 is sufficient to express a student opinion.

It should be remembered that the athletes and athletic supporters at McGill are not usually an activist or cohesive group, but a diverse cross-section of students. To mobilize a political group has been an extremely difficult task over the past couple of years: the fact that at least 755 athletic supporters could be mobilized should be, I believe, recognized for the monumental success that it was.

At the time of the Students' Council elections, an "Athletics survey" was held, asking whether students were in favour of the continuation of Intercollegiate Athletics, if outside funds could be raised. Of the 1,510 people who voted (presumably those interested in politics, who are often assumed to be anti-athletics) 90.5% voted in favour of the motion. Publicised statements by Mr. Griffiths made the most of playing down the number of people who had voted, saying that it was only 15% of the student population.

This same 15% regularly votes Student Council into of-

fice, elects Senators, faculty associations etc. Why should they suddenly become less significant when they are answering a question on athletics?

At a minimum, it should be recognized that at least 1366 students at McGill would like to have Intercollegiate Athletics continued, if the money can be raised outside the University. At what stage is the validity of an opinion proved? How many people are needed in order for it to be worthwhile to continue any extra-mural service?

It should also be remembered that up until this stage, there has been no active support for the demise of Intercollegiate Athletics. The only argument has been that if financial cutbacks do have to be made, and other sections of the University are taking their share, then the Athletics Dept. should bear their burden. Whether this argument is true or not, only the financial wizards know, and they are not too communicative.

Bearing in mind that Mr. Griffiths' interest should lie in developing the Athletics Department to its fullest potential, and that Intercollegiate Athletics is one of the integral parts of this department, I think that it is possible to seriously question whether Mr. Griffiths is acting in good faith and whether his concern is really that of Athletics at McGill.



HARRY GRIFFITHS (right): What is this man thinking?

Splash!

In the Second Annual OQAA Relays held at McMaster four hours after the waterpolo game, the swimmers made a rather auspicious debut with three wins, and a third placing.

Toronto was the leading team with four wins, second was McGill, third: Western with two wins and Queen's had one victory. Others teams competed, but lack of space prevents their listing.

The winning squads for McGill were: the 400 (100,50, 50, 200) yard freestyle relay of: Ron Nesbitt, John Hawes, Bill Coke, and Dave Johnson; the 400 Individual Medley quartet of Richard Zajchowski, Hawes, Coke, and Nesbitt; and the 400 free team of Zajchowski, Hawes, Coke, and Nesbitt.

Over 1000 jam gym

Hoopsters hang'em'up 88-85

On December 4, before the largest crowd in recent years, the Redmen basketball team survived a horrendous first half and a poor shooting night to upend the Carleton Ravens 88-85, in a dramatic come from behind victory.

by Ira Turetsky
Senior staff reporter

After trailing throughout the game, the Redmen suddenly erupted to grab a 79-71 lead with three minutes to play. Much to the dismay of their assembled well-wishers, however, the Red and White refused to slow down and wound up trailing 85-83 with nine seconds left on the clock.

At this point, things looked worse than grim, but Chad Gaffield stole the tap on a jump ball giving McGill one last gasp. A missed shot and a scramble for the ball gave the Redmen possession with three seconds to go. This set the stage for one of the most exciting finales in McGill's athletic history.

Steve Fraid, a veteran of many years, fat and out of shape, took the in-bounds pass and scored, being fouled in the process. With the score tied, Fraid enshrined himself forever (at least until the next game) in the hearts of Redmen fans everywhere by sinking the foul shot. Carleton then lost the ball, and Gaffield hit a jump shot at the buzzer to make it 88-85.

The home-court triumph over Carleton was the first such victory for the Redmen, and it strengthens their chances for a post-season play-off spot. Actually, with the exception of one ten minute stretch, the Redmen did not play particularly well. In the first half the team committed 20 turnovers, and was lucky to leave the court trailing by only 39-34.

In the second half, the Red and White's floor game improved as evidenced by the 54 points scored in the last 20 minutes. However, until the end of the third quarter, the defense was noticeably weak. At that point, Mooney's shuttle tactics began to work as the team, led by Bill Holt began to steal the ball, time and again, from a tiring Carleton squad.

With Howie Roseman, Bill Swinden and Holt doing the scoring, the Redmen moved from six points behind to eight points in front. This set the stage for the hectic final three minutes.

In recording their first win in OQAA competition, the Redmen placed six men in double figures. Fraid led the way with 17 points, while Roseman, Holt, Swinden, Henri Janssen and Art Sandman also scored 10 or more. Janssen and Holt shared rebounding honors with 12 each, while Gaffield picked up seven assists.

After the game, the players and Coach Mooney were understandably elated. They were happy both about the outcome of the game and the size and enthusiasm of the crowd. However, they were also realistic in appraising the game. They all realised that they can play a much better brand of ball than they had displayed. Of

course, it is always encouraging when you can beat a strong opponent on an off night.

A very important co-feature of last Friday's game was the rally held to demonstrate student support for inter-collegiate athletics. In response to the plight of the athletics department, a standing-room crowd jammed the gym and cheered wildly for the Redmen and the entire sports program.

Unfortunately, this enthusiasm was apparently not shared by one individual of some note (for lack of a better word). Harry Griffiths, the chairman of the department was evidently not terribly impressed by the rally or its purpose.

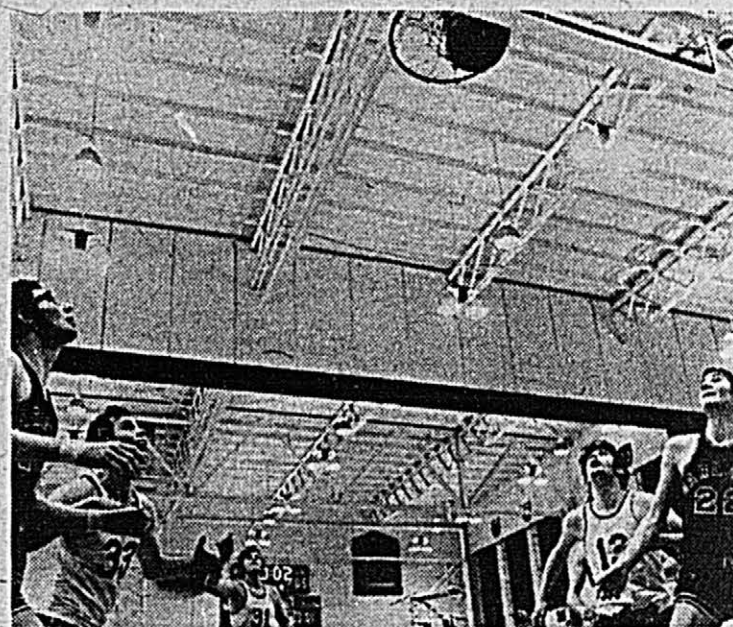
After denigrating the referendum in which over 90% of the students who voted not only for the referendum, but in council elections and a constitutional re-

ferendum indicated that they would like to see a continuation of intercollegiate sports at McGill Mr Griffiths decided to de-emphasise the rally.

In a fit of efficiency that marked a radical departure from the slipshod manner in which Mr Griffiths normally conducts the department's affairs, he dispatched a man to count the crowd. The total, according to him, was 755. That may or may not be an accurate figure—my own estimate was 1000—but the length to which Mr Griffiths went in order to make this known was totally outside the aims of the rally.

The fact remains that there were at least 100 more people than there were seats, and the McGill Athletics Information booklet gives the gym's capacity

(Continued on page 29)



And what would you like for Christmas, sonny?



Reporters' dream

by Laurie & Issie

"Just remember, man wasn't born with feathers. If this rudimentary fact would constitute your neural pathways for a mere 50% of the time, you would perhaps be able to account for all your plucking around..."

In an unprecedented move, paralleled only by Washington's crossing of the Rubicon, these reporters were granted an honor emblematic of journalistic supremacy in the sporting field. In a short five weeks, we have reached a milestone equivalent to driving a million for Greyhound, a peak similar to climbing Mount Everest, an apex congruent to Pythagoras' discovery of "The Theorum". We were allowed, through the combined and much appreciated accommodation of the Junior Varsity basketball coach, the players themselves, the McGill Athletic Department, and Pope Paul VI, to write an exclusive, in-depth story about the tense and sometimes volatile relationship that exists between a coach and his players during the half-time break of a game.

It was with eager anticipation and silent humility that we sat in the dressing room just prior to half time. The athletes were soon to follow, led by their fearless coach. There we were, crammed into a small cubicle with the ten steaming players and their hot-tongued master.

We were immediately assaulted by a heavy barrage of crystals that were born from every substance in the room. The crystals lumbered around the room in an aggressive show of strength, yearning for release, but all too often, finding violent refuge in our noses. The stubborn silence was mildly disturbed by heavy breathing and beating hearts.

The coach was pacing up and down, reviewing in his mind what he was going to say. He paused,

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